CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
3550 N. Central Ave, 2nd floor
Phoenix, AZ, 85012
602-771-1601
http://www.azgs.az.gov
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

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CAMBIOR USA, INC.

December 19, 1991

Mr. Warren Mallory
P.O. Box 4446
Oceanside, CA 92054

RE: Lost Basin, Mohave County, Arizona

Dear Warren:

Enclosed you will find the original documents which you sent concerning the Lost Basin gold district. You will also find copies of assay reports, sample locations and sample descriptions for the work performed by Cambior.

I wish to thank you for giving us the opportunity to review this property. As we discussed over the phone, Cambior will not be pursuing the acquisition of this property. If, in the future you have other mining claims that you would like to submit, please consider Cambior.

I hope that you have great success with the Lost Basin claims and all of your endeavors over the coming years.

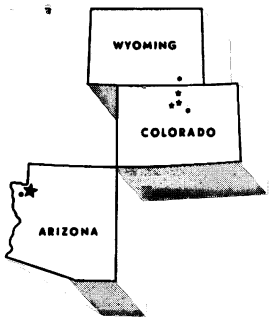
Sincerely,

CAMBIOR USA, INC.

Randy Moore
Senior Geologist

RM:lat

230 South Rock Blvd., Suite 23, Reno, Nevada 89502-2345
702-786-5189 Fax 702-786-4549



AMERICAN HEAVY MINERALS, INC.

410 Grand Avenue • P.O. Box 730 • Laramie, Wyoming 82070 • 307 742-6668 • Cable: AHM

September 25, 1991

Mr. Randy Moore, Senior Geologist
Cambior Inc.
230 S. Rock Blvd. #23
Reno, NV 89502

Dear Mr. Moore:

Re our telephone conversation yesterday, we appreciate Cambior's consideration of the possibility of taking over our Lost Basin, Arizona, 13,740 acre gold and probable copper porphyry property.

Starting a year ago, Jerry Mohling of Newmont Exploration spent 3 days in Laramie going over our many reports and data, then upon three different occasions he inspected Lost Basin. Enclosed is a copy of his initial sampling results in 1990, which were in exposed bedrock around a quarter mile to the west of the buried targets. Last Spring after his third field trip to Lost Basin, Mohling concluded that there is an excellent possibility of very large buried gold deposits under the pediment gravels. Thus, Newmont conducted negotiations with American Heavy Minerals (AHM) on a lease with option to purchase agreement. On August 1 the final negotiated document was to be signed by both parties. However, Donna Fischer, Newmont's landmanager, called me that Newmont on the previous day (July 31) had redirected their exploration budget to "other projects" which I understand are in South America. Also, I understand that in addition to ours, about 14 other U.S. exploration projects were affected. Enclosed is a copy of Donna Fischer's letter to me.

Newmont was going to conduct a magnetometer aerial survey followed by ground geophysics and drilling through the pediment gravels for Lost Basin's suggested 6 mile long buried in situ gold fault zone with adjacent eluvial fossil gold deposit and the large suggested buried episyenitic (or breccia) gold pipe, all of which are believed to be the sources of the rough, crystalline gold and other minerals found in Lost Basin's surface gravels.

Please <u>especially</u> <u>note</u> the attached May 23, 1991, summary of Lost Basin's mineral potential which coincides with Newmont's conclusions and is somewhat more conclusive (especially in regards to gold deposition) than our thinking the previous year which is given in the enclosed yellow brochure of March 15, 1990. The enclosed Tour Guide gives a description of surrounding exposed mineralization which tends to point toward our suggested buried targets which have <u>not</u> been drilled or explored.

Before visiting the property it would be of considerable value to whoever inspects the property to spend a day or two with me here in our Laramie office to further discuss the property and to look over (and copy if desired) some of the theses and the many reports along with drilling and assay data listed in "Applicable References" on page 22-24 of the enclosed brochure. Also, I have copies of unpublished maps, color stereo-aerial photos, many ore and bedrock samples along with numerous unusual gold nuggets (up to 3/4 pound), as well as the eluvial concentrates (for viewing under a stereo microscope) which show in situ erosion of gold attached to hematite, ankerite, limonite, and quartz, plus various other rough, crystalline minerals. And of particular importance, I can point out and discuss the many subtle geological, geophysical, and geochemical features which are not obvious during a casual field inspection, but which all point to buried large lode gold structures with in situ erosion. Also, several published "theories" of gold deposition in the area (that now appear in question) can be discussed.

Thank you and I look forward to hearing further from you.

Cordially,
American Heavy Minerals, Inc.

Warren M. Mallory
General Manager

Enc: Summary of May 23, 1991
Brochure of March 15, 1990
Tour Guide
Deaderick's map and Appendix C
Newmont's letter of July 31, 1991
Newmont's initial sampling in 1990

WARREN M. MALLORY, P.E.
Engineering Consultant
410 GRAND AVE., SUITE 313
POST OFFICE BOX 730
LARAMIE, WYOMING 82070
PHONE: (307) 742-6668
May 23, 1991

It is my opinion and that of several geologists (both independent and some USGS personnel) that the potential for large scale gold mining in Lost Basin lies in the gold fault zones buried under the eastern pediment gravel mesa and in the large eluvial gold deposit adjacent to the faults (and possible buried pipe) and not in the exposed gold veins to the west, nor in the outlying alluvial placer gravels. Even though the alluvial gold placer area of surface drainages which cover about 9,000 acres where visible gold nuggets have been found, has seemed to attract considerable interest during the past 60 years, it is my personal opinion that the alluvial gold is too close to its source and has not had a chance to travel sufficient distance to concentrate into minable alluvial placer deposits. However, we have kept our surrounding alluvial placer claims to act as a "buffer zone" between any future lode and eluvial mining operations and the outlying desert developments of Meadview and Mead City.

Also, serious consideration should be given to the potential of the suggested copper/molybdenum porphyry deposit described in the brochure on pages 10 and 11. Note in Figure 5 the circular faults centering on the "Copper Blow-Out" which is in the SW corner of Section 4 west of the "King Tut."

Surface samples of exposed country rock to the west of where it dips under the eastern pediment gravels (Tour Guide points "A" through "G"), in general, give low gold values because the bedrock is still high on the outer gold shell which accounts for weak surface alteration and mineralization. Of course, exposed gold veins and mineralized shear zones give high gold values. The following suggest what may be expected with depth:

Bedrock Drill holes: Enclosed is a map showing the location of drillholes whose assays are given in the accompanying Appendix C of Deaderick's (Alfred J.) Thesis (page 22 of brochure). Please note that I have filled in the drill hole circles whose assays were listed. I do not know whether or not assays were made on the other drill holes shown on the map. Note that most of these drill holes are very near to the most western red dashed line of a suggested mineralized fault zone shown in Figure 4 of the brochure.

Mineralization with depth: Schraeder in USGS Bulletin B-397 (page 24 of brochure) mentioned that the miners in Lost Basin reported much greater alteration and mineralization with depth. As I mentioned in "E3" on page 5 of the Tour Guide, in the Golden Copper and Bluebird mines abundant pyrite is disseminated in the country rock with depth, giving the impression that such mineralization exists at not too great a depth in Lost Basin.

Episyenitic pipe: The USGS identified such a pipe as shown at point "E" of the satellite photo on page 7 of the brochure and as shown at point "G1" on the Tour Guide. An assay of a channel sample of this outcrop assayed 0.009 oz. gold/ton.

The following are some considerations of the bedrock mineralization under the eastern pediment mesa:

Buried mineralized structures: Some geologists believe that the bedrock buried underneath the eastern pediment gravels is the same as the exposed Lost Basin Range. However, the USGS and several other geologists have expressed the opinion that the block faults in the eastern mesa contain much wider and intense mineralization than the down-dropped exposed narrow vein systems to the west. Such conclusions have been substantiated by inspections of at least 70 E-W pediment ridges in the 6 mile long N-S 1/4 mile wide band just east of the contact of bedrock and the pediment gravels in the north half of the band, and east of the pediment gravel break in the south half. Subtle apparent bedrock exposures and float from nearby bedrock was observed at one or more points along many of the ridges. Note on the enclosed Deaderick map, his suggested N-S fault exposure through the alluvial pediments 1/2 mile SW of the King Tut. Also, much wider and abundant ankerite dikes are believed to exist in the eastern mesa. The USGS found different ages of mineralization and entirely different signature minerals in the lode gold from the Ford vein (in the western range) in relation to the Climax vein in the quartz breccia zone 1/2 mile to the east (next to the eastern mesa). I believe that the USGS told me that the Climax mineralization was much more recent than the Ford. The USGS did not test the chunky gold that fills the fractures and voids in the brecciated country rock at the Detector (lens?) at point "E8" of the Tour Guide (3/4 mile SW of the King Tut) since this gold was discovered only two years ago which was several years after the USGS concluded its research in the area. An inspection of several gold nuggets recently found with a metal detector shows the gold attached to fractured, brecciated country rock, hematite, quartz, ankerite and other rock particles which obviously would have had to been formed in fault zones. This chunky gold attached to fractured, brecciated rock is completely unlike the tiny thin flakes of gold seen in the small vugs in over 6,000 quartz rocks collected from the narrow, tight veins in the Lost Basin Range to the west. I'll never forget Frank Coolbaugh, the renowned mining engineer, about 20 years ago suggesting to me that exploration to the east of the line where exposed bedrock dips under the pediment gravels would be the "best place to start." We have tried to get this 1/4 mile wide N-S band explored and drilled ever since then, but this bedrock buried under the pediment gravels has never been drilled or mapped. Only the two placer drill holes at points "E4A" and "E4B" of Tour Guide, which were through 25 feet of alluvial gravels in gulch bottoms have hit bedrock in this N-S band (which was "blood red" at these two points as reported by the driller, but not assayed).

Buried eastern faults: As shown in red on Figure 4 in the brochure and on the photo-overlays of the Tour Guide, two "eastern N-S fault zones" buried under pediment gravels have been recently suggested and are believed to be the primary source (along with the adjacent suggested buried gold pipe) of most of the eluvial and alluvial placer gold in Lost Basin. This resulted from a study of five different sets of stereo-aerial photos (1958 to 1986), analysis of assays of pediment gravels from several former placer drill holes, four E-W ground magnetometer lines, the research of the USGS, and field observations of the pediment gravels. In other words, Lost Basin's bedrock "gold sleeper" probably is composed of one, or more of the buried faults and buried pipe which are believed to be the source of most of the 5 to 10 million ounces of gold resources previously estimated by the USGS as described on page 12.

Buried fault "AA": The most easterly red-dotted line (Figure 4 in the brochure and line "AA" in the Tour Guide overlays and Deaderick's suggested N-S fault exposure) has been recently suggested as being a major mineralized fault zone that has eroded in place, thus forming the so-called "buried residual fossil eluvial (gold) deposit" described on page 14. In situ erosion appears to have formed this deposit. A recently completed microscopic study of placer concentrates from an exposed fossil red-clay channel about 600 feet east from the fault (see top of page 16) revealed that the concentrates are primarily composed of angular, sharp cornered crystals and fragments of quartz, hematite (after pyrite), specularite, and other minerals not rounded by appreciable travel. Angular gold nuggets with vugs after pyrite and ankerite are abundant, as well as quartz and hematite particles with attached gold.

Anamolous mercury: Tests by the USGS showed anamolous mercury in the eluvial and alluvial placer gold from Lost Basin's eastern pediments. Also, widespread surface soil pediment samples show anamolous mercury. As noted at the bottom of page 1 of the brochure and at point "G5" in the Tour Guide, a vein of a rare mercury sulfide has been found in exposed bedrock just to the west of the eastern pediment mesa.

Red-clay fossil channels: As I mentioned previously, a study of the eluvial concentrates from a red-clay fossil channel (point "01" of Tour Guide about 600 feet east of suggested fault "AA") strongly suggests in situ erosion of the fault from which the red-clay outflowing fossil channels are derived. The exploration in following these red-clay channels to the west under the pediment gravels would certainly be of great value. Perhaps, they may eventually be found to terminate at the "blood red" bedrock zone!

Eluvial gold bench: A series of drill holes in the eluvial gravels in both Sections 16 and 22, showed higher and more consistent gold values with depth in going from east to west. I believe this strongly suggests that an in situ source is close by to the west. Also, results from these holes did suggest an average of 0.03 oz. gold/ton in the eluvial bench which has been identified in Sections 22, 16, 9, 10, 4, and 33 and should contain at least 6 million ounces of gold which certainly is in line with the USGS's previous estimate of 5 to 10 million ounces of gold resources.

Breccia pipe: The suggested buried gold bearing episyenitic pipe described on pages 5 to 9 of the brochure may be a quartz breccia pipe instead of episyenitic. Such might be concluded from the large quantity of quartz float found in the pediments surrounding the pipe and in a probable fossil drainage to the south and present-day drainage for several miles to the northeast. The conjecture that the pipe is episyenitic was from viewing the color enhanced satellite photo on page 7 which shows the same coloring of pediments flowing southward from the pipe "P" as the thin alluvial cover in the "Wall Street" area just to the north of the known episyenitic pipe at "E" described previously.

Surveys: I wonder if a seismic survey would give a plot of the bedrock surface contours under the pediments? Perhaps such results might be coordinated with a surface geochemical (mercury?) survey and possibly with IP and magnetics?

WARREN M. MALLORY, P. E.
Engineering Consultant
410 GRAND AVE., SUITE 313
POST OFFICE BOX 730
LARAMIE, WYOMING 82070
PHONE: (307) 742-6668

TWO DAY INSPECTION OF LOST BASIN, AZ

The tour is primarily to points related to the long breccia zone, the adjacent eluvial fossil placer bench (which was believed to have been deposited mainly from the erosion of the breccia zone), and to the suggested buried episyenitic gold pipe. It is the opinion of several professionals that the gold veins in the Lost Basin Range as well as the alluvial gold placers hold far less potential for economical development than the breccia zone and the buried pipe, but that the surrounding country rock and the distribution patterns of gold and other minerals in the veins and the alluvium are excellent "periphery indicators" of the potential and for the exploration of the breccia zone and the buried pipe.

The following refers to the accompanying copies of 4 stereo aerial photos (9-004 to 007) and 2 transparent overlays. The symbols on the two overlays signify the following:

Prospects and mines (adits and shafts). **Color indicates:**

X = Lode gold (visible gold).
X = Lode silver.
X = Lode copper.
⊗ = Eluvial, or alluvial.

/ = Cuts, dikes, or other linear structures.

• = Other points of interest.

Inspection of the following points in alphabetical sequence (letter symbols on the photo overlays) is suggested, as well as reference to the pages and figures in the yellow brochure, "LARGE ARIZONA GOLD PROPERTY":

Starting at the ~~"Roadrunner" (old gasoline station and store~~ new Meadview Conoco and other buildings in the southern center of Section 27, T30N, R17W, on the paved highway between Meadview and Mead City) drive to:

A: (Roadrunner vein). Park and walk to the vein in the bottom of the gulch which contains galena, silver, copper, and gold in quartz. An ore sample assayed 39.1 oz. gold/ton and 35.4 oz. silver/ton. (See page 8, "E"). Walking further west (A1) up the canyon, observe outcrops of the quartz breccia zone. Note that there are four outcrops further west on the N-S ridge in a line (4 blue "x") of silver, galena, and copper (and probably gold). This line of outcrops and the Roadrunner vein appear to continue southerly about two miles to intersect the suggested buried episyenitic gold pipe. (See Figure 8).

AA: (Major fault). Much of the placer gold in Lost Basin is believed to have originated from a highly mineralized fault (N-S red lines on overlay) buried under the pediment gravels. The fault extends from the Road Runner vein (A), to behind the King Tut, through the canyon to the south at point (I), to the obvious N-S fault between Pai Mountain and the west flank of the southern Lost Basin pediments. A recent study of five different sets of

stereo aerial photos (1958 to 1986), plus a comparison of assays of pediment gravels from former placer drill holes, plus many years of on-the-ground observations of the pediments, all suggest such a buried structure from which much of the eluvial and alluvial placer gold has eroded.

B: (Bulldozer cut). Note this cut which was believed to be into the northern extension of the Northern breccia zone of the Climax Mine. (See page 5, "5B" and "6B").

B1: (Harmon saddle). At the turn-around spot on the saddle, note the steel cable to the Harmon prospect at B2. Also note the prospect-cut (about 100 feet west of the turn-around) that contains free-gold with chalcopyrite.

B2: (Harmon prospect). If you have time, you might hike along the foot trail to the Harmon prospect; however, you will be driving to the Golden Gate Mine (D6) where the dump has gravels with mineralization identical to that of the Harmon prospect as well as most other gold veins in the northern gold halo. Several hundred quartz rocks with visible free-gold in vugs of hematite after chalcopyrite have already been collected from the Harmon tailings. Note that, as observed by the USGS, the chalcopyrite in the northern gold-rich halo of the mineral-zoning pattern contains, or contained (before erosion), most of the gold originally deposited, unlike much of the gold in the southern halo that was formed in association with abundant pyrite. The USGS age-dating of the Harmon gold showed a different date than the gold at the nearby Climax Mine, or that of the alluvial placer gold in the eastern fanglomerates.

C: (Climax Mine). Recorded mill production from the 105 foot shaft averaged 6.0 oz. gold/ton. Subsequent nearby drilling in this quartz breccia zone indicated probable reserves of 12,800 tons of 0.5 oz. gold/ton, and more recent drilling about 500 feet further north showed comparable values. (See page 5, "6B"). In the cut on the bank just west of the road turn-around, several rock samples have been found that contained patches of fine particles of visible gold. A report, "CLIMAX GOLD MINE," giving the drilling assays, a description of the shaft's wallrock and quartz veining, the surrounding geology, and a description of the paralleling ankerite pipe is available for loan from Warren Mallory.

C1: (Climax saddle). Walk to the saddle (about 400 feet south of the Climax road turn-around) and note the white onyx which contains anamolous gold. Also note to the south, the iron-staining in Red Basin. (See page 5, "6B"). It is believed that the Northern breccia zone extends southward underneath the pediment gravels and is about 600 feet east of Red Basin's eastern ridge and exposed bedrock further south. Abundant quartz pediment float appears to have eroded from this north-south trending quartz breccia zone presently covered by gneiss and schist pediment gravels from the Lost Basin Range.

C2: (Ankerite dike, or pipe). About 300 feet southwest on the road from the Climax wooden house, chunks of ankerite float can be found. This ankerite was from a north-south dike, or pipe, up to 30 feet thick, just under the loose gravel on the bank along the western side of the road. The dike, or pipe, was exposed by a backhoe cut several years ago, but was subsequently covered by tailings from bulldozing above. (See page 5, "6B", and "CLIMAX GOLD MINE").

C3: (Quartz hill). As you drive up Quartz Hill note the abundant quartz float (mineralized and bull), some of which show visible gold when broken. Note that the quartz float was probably not only derived from a north-south breccia zone cutting this ridge on the west, but also was a result of radial deposition from the suspected buried gold pipe. Four percussion drill holes (20 to 40 feet deep) and about 100 feet apart half-way up the hill averaged from 0.015 to 0.44 oz. gold/ton. (See page 8, "QH", and "CLIMAX GOLD MINE").

D: (Shear zone). Channel chip sampling over a distance of about 50 feet along the red-stained fracture zone on the east side of the road showed an average of only 0.01 ppm gold.

D1: (Copper outcrop). If you have the time, you might walk about 400 feet up the trail to a leveled spot where a quartz vein with secondary copper was found by a prospector many years ago. He mistakenly named the red basin as "Copper Basin," and as a result a couple of mining companies sampled and drilled the basin for copper with discouraging results. About 30 feet northwest of the leveled spot is a small banded-iron formation outcrop.

D2: (Drill hole). At the junction of the road down the gulch and the road to the south, an 86-foot percussion drill hole averaged 0.02 oz. gold/ton which is believed to have been caused by secondary enrichment from the quartz breccia zone and/or buried gold pipe to the east.

D3: (Muddy Creek Formation). At the leveled turn-around spot an 86-foot percussion drill hole averaged 0.05 oz. gold/ton which also is believed to have been enriched from bedrock sources to the east. From this spot walk east up the ridge about 350 feet where a large exposure of the Muddy Creek formation fills a gulch cut into the red-stained wall rock. A study of the formation indicated that original drainage through the gulch was westerly. It is suggested that the red-iron staining of the Precambrian rock complex in Red Basin may have resulted from a sudden break down of ferromagnesian silicate minerals in the rock complex due to intense heat, or chemical action from the intrusion of the buried pipe to the east. If this break down of ferromagnesian silicate minerals had occurred as a normal geological event over a long period of time, as some geologists believe, and not accelerated as a result of some catastrophic effect, such as an adjacent intrusive, why are many like rock complexes several miles to both the north and south in the Lost Basin Range not red-stained like Red Basin? Channel sampling of the lower part of the Muddy Creek assayed 0.009 oz. gold/ton. Pieces of the red-stained country rock (removed from the Muddy Creek channel samples) assayed less than 0.001 oz. gold/ton. (See page 5, "4B" and page 8, "X", and Figure 8, "x").

D4: (Houses and cable). As you approach this spot, note the various white quartz veins on the surrounding mountain slopes. Stop at the Spanish house which is on the right (smooth walls), and "lazy-man's" house is on the left (rounded rocks piled on top of each other). In looking eastward up the canyon, the Ford Mine dump is visible. Also, a steel cable for hauling ore during the 1930's was run from the mine, over an A-frame half-way down the canyon, and across the road to an anchor in front of "lazy'man's" house. A

few years ago the cable was removed and hauled over to the Harmon prospect at B2.

D5: (Ford Mine). If you can take the time, you might hike about 1/4 mile up the gulch to the Ford Mine, which is a northerly trending drift 350 feet long with three stopes and a winze. Mineralization is basically the same as the Harmon prospect and the Golden Gate mine. (See pages 2 and 3, "4A").

D6: (Golden Gate Mine). Drive to and park in front of the Golden Gate Mine adit. This southerly-trending drift is about 1,100 feet long with several stopes. Mineralization is the same as the Harmon prospect and the Ford Mine. It is suggested that you spend at least a 1/2 hour on the dump looking for free gold with a 10-power magnifier in the vugs of quartz rock particles about 1" diameter, or less. Normally, one can find 6 to 8 during this time. (Over 1,000 rock particles with visible gold have recently been found on this dump). On the photo overlay, about 600 feet southeast of the Golden Gate Mine, the green "x" is where green beryl crystals, 1/2" diameter and 1 1/2" long have been found.

D7: (Building). Another Spanish building with smooth walls is alongside the road on the right.

D8: (Half-Way Mine). Drive to the turn-around spot just east of the Half-Way Mine dump. Note that essentially no mineralized quartz was left behind on the dump by the miners. Note the Spanish burro trail on the north side of the canyon about 200 feet to the east. In looking further up the canyon to the skyline, note the saddle at B1. (See pages 2 and 3, "4A").

D9: (Scanlon Mine). It is suggested that you park at an easy turn-around on the right which is about 150 feet down the canyon from the Scanlon Mine (now called the Empire and Manhattan adits). The mineralization is very similar to the other gold quartz veins in the northern gold halo (such as the Harmon, Ford, and Golden Gate), except occasional small vanadinite crystals are present.

After returning to D: Continue on the southerly road along the crest between Red Basin and the eastern fanglomerates. Note the contrast between the down-dropped Lost Basin mountains to the west and the eastern fanglomerate mesa. Undoubtedly, because the majority of the Lost Basin gold veins were lower in altitude than this mesa, the old timers did not look for placer gold in these eastern fanglomerates until 1931---when a rancher's wife picked up a golf-ball size gold nugget! (See page 16).

E: (Drill holes). Alongside the road four percussion holes were drilled several years ago. A 100 foot hole a few feet south of E averaged 0.13 oz. gold/ton and the other three (two 20 foot deep and on 50 foot deep) averaged 0.08 oz. gold/ton. (See "CLIMAX GOLD MINE").

E1: (Andesite dike). Along the ridge to the northwest between the road and the knob, a Post-Precambrian NE-SW andesite dike was identified by Krish in his comparison of Lost Basin with some other porphyry copper deposits and prospects in the U.S. and Mexico (See page 11, "9E", and page 23, "Krish).

E2: (Northern edge of copper-zone). To the left (at the turn in the road) is the most northerly exposure of highly altered bedrock (which some call "burnt rock") with secondary copper similar to the Copper Blow-Out. This outcrop appears to be on the north edge of the copper-zone of Lost Basin's mineral-zoning pattern. (See page 10, "1E", and Figure 2). Similar outcrops occur at prospect holes about 200 and 400 feet from this spot to the southwest on the left and right hand slopes from the road (2 green "x").

E3: (Look-Out). From this point (just west of the top of the knob) note that you look down onto the tops of several peaks of the down-dropped Lost Basin Range. You can see the N-S ridge behind the adit of Golden Copper. This mine drifts about 1,200 feet eastwardly, crosscutting the Precambrian bedding dipping steeply to the west. In addition to abundant copper minerals in the quartz, considerable iron pyrite is disseminated in the schist and gneiss wall rock. This mine and the Bluebird Mine are the only spots in the Lost Basin Range where abundant pyrite has been found to be disseminated in the country rock. Since both mines crosscut the steeply dipping bedding of the Range, the drifting (in effect) was toward the deep original source of the intrusive (before the mountains down-dropped and dipped to the west). Therefore, because Lost Basin is high on the intrusive system and has not eroded appreciably (like Mineral Park and Oatman), alteration of the wall rock and mineral deposition should become more prevalent with depth (as previously observed by the "old-timers" in mining vein out-crops down Lost Basin's mountain sides). (See pages 1 and 2, "1A"). The Golden Mile silver and uranium mine to the southwest is hidden from view at this Look-Out due to an intervening E-W ridge.

E4: (Copper Blow-Out). In driving from the Look-Out east to the shafts of the Copper Blow-Out, immediately after crossing the road where you turned to the Look-Out, note the small prospect-cut on the left that contains chalcopyrite and secondary copper minerals in quartz and schist. Further east about 200 feet on the left near the summit of the knob is a prospect-cut (red "x") on a quartz outcrop that contains the only visible gold found in the copper-band of the zoning pattern (except for a small visible gold outcrop at the red "x" on the overlay, down the canyon to the west from the Golden Copper Mine). Further east, the tailings on the surface surrounding the two shafts, several years ago contained abundant blue and green secondary copper minerals, but "rock-hounds" have since cleaned them out. Assays of channel sampling of the "burnt rock" give an average of 0.006 oz. gold/ton. Note the additional prospect-cuts on this ridge, such as the adit with azurite tailings (down the hill to the east of the shafts), as well as the second cut (southwest of the southern shaft and east of the trench) where the USGS found several chunks of opal. A magnetic-low envelops this general area, suggesting a possible copper porphyry core at depth. (See page 4, "3B", pages 10 and 11, and Figures 2 and 10).

E4A and **E4B:** (Old drill holes). These are the only holes in Lost Basin's alluvial gravels that have hit bedrock. The bedrock chips were reported by the driller (in 1969) to be "blood-red". The holes were located in the bottom of the two gulches and bedrock was hit by the placer cable-tool drill at 25 feet. Since sampling was for placer only, no "blood-red" bedrock chips were saved, or assayed. It is believed that these two points are on a highly mineralized N-S fault that extends through the canyon to the south between points G1, G2, G3, and G5.

E5: (Core hole). On the leveled ground (trenches to the west and north), sludge from a 240 foot core drill hole was collected by the USGS and assayed 0.083 oz. gold/ton. (The mineralized sections that crumbled had been thrown out into the trash away from the sludge by the inexperienced driller, so only the sludge was assayed). The two long trenches show the highly fractured bedrock at this spot. (See page 4, "3B").

E6: (Exposed bedrock). This scraped-off area and the adjoining trench also shows copper mineralization and "burnt rock".

E7: (Southern edge of copper-zone). This shaft prospect (to the north of the road) with copper-zoning minerals is near to the southern edge of the copper-zone.

E8: (Detector Vein). The trench on this vein (or lens, or faulted structure) shows little visual evidence of gold mineralization, especially on the southern sloping bank which produced chunks of breccia with gold filling seams up to 1/4 inch wide. (See page 4, "3B", and photo of gold in breccia). This spot was explored two years ago with a metal-detector by a claim-jumper who hauled out about $25,000 of ore to a smelter in Las Vegas before he was caught. Eluvial and alluvial gold drainages to the east from this spot as well as many other spots along the 7 mile-long fault breccia zone are directly related to the breccia zone and, therefore, strongly suggest rich bedrock gold deposits underneath the thin gravel ground-cover in this zone.

E9: (High-Voltage Shaft). Most of the mineralized surface tailings have been recently removed by "rock-hounds". Even though visible free-gold and secondary copper minerals are occasionally found in this dump, the abundance of galena and silver indicates this quartz vein to be in the southern silver-lead-zinc band of Lost Basin's mineral-zoning pattern. Also, occasional tiny vanadinite crystals are seen. Note the small prospect on the vein about 200 feet up the hill to the north. (See page 3, "2B"). It is believed that the N-S breccia fault zone divides into two arms somewhere east of this vein, one arm going directly south along the base of the ridge through, or near to points G, G2 and G5, and the other arm to the southeast through points H and I. Also, note the white plastic pipe of a claim-jumper, "Mina de Oro", which covers the steel post (originally with American Heavy Minerals' yellow warning sign which "Mina de Oro" tore off a few weeks ago. You will see several of these pipes on our claims. "Mina de Oro" has been notified of their trespass and is going to be held responsible by appropriate law-enforcement agencies for their damage and/or theft of at least 14 signs.

F: (Vanadium Mine). From the turn-around at the summit look about 20° north of west across the basin and you will see the road going around a hill to the Golden Mile silver and uranium mine. Walk southwest on a foot trail about 200 feet to the Vanadium dump and adit. On top of the dump and on the rock-wall on the east, look for 1/2 inch diameter, or smaller pieces of rock with vanadinite crystals and other rocks with black oxidized silver and galena.

G: (Carl prospect). This is a cut in the southern bank (narrow hump in road) that contains visible free-gold with galena, native silver, vanadinite, and some chalcopyrite and pyrite. (See page 3, "2B", and photo).

G1: (Episyenitic Pipe). In driving west from the Carl prospect, note the Wall Street Mine shaft and dump on the right. From the turn-around at the end of the road to the west, walk about 100 feet south to a highly fractured exposure of a small episyenitic pipe as identified by USGS. (See page 6, "3C" and page 7, point "E" on satellite photo). Also, note to the southeast the several prospect holes on the slope of the mountain across the gulch.

G2, G3, G4 and G5: (Various Mines). In driving up the ridge, note the prospect-shaft along the west side of the road and other prospects in the small basin immediately to the east. At the turn-around at the end of the road, note the three Wall Adits (G3) on the steep mountain slope directly west. On this same E-W structure (cross-cuts the Precambrian bedding) over the saddle and down on the west side about 200 feet from the top are two old prospect-diggings (G4) of quartz with free-gold and chalcopyrite. Directly south of where you are parked, there are a series of prospect holes in a N-S line where free-gold was found. The most southern prospect is the Mercury Mine (G5), a drift about 10 feet deep on a quartz vein and a narrow 1" wide vein of rare mercury sulfide as identified by the USGS as having several times the amount of mercury as contained in cinnabar. (See page 1, "1A"). Also, it should be noted that most gold and copper veins in Lost Basin, as well as the top soil and placer gold, all contain anamolous amounts of mercury.

H: (Mineralized ~~breccia~~ shear zone). The road crosses over a mineralized ~~breccia~~ zone. Visible free-gold has been found in quartz-stringers in this zone.

I: (Quartz-stringers). Drive to where a yellow sign of American Heavy Minerals stands just to the west of the road (assuming claim-jumpers have not torn it down in the past few days). On the north bank a few feet from the road, a brown highly-altered bedrock outcrop contains quartz-stringers (about 1/2" wide). Visible free-gold has been found in several of these stringers. About 100 feet further up the gulch on the north slope is a prospect-cut where visible free-gold and chalcopyrite have been found. Further east up the gulch, you will see an exposure of white bedrock near to the crest of the ridge.

I1: (Volcanic-ash bedding). Note the up-turned white volcanic-ash with several distinct layers of water-cemented ash with included rock and gravel particles.

I2: (Standing volcanic-ash). In driving about 50 to 200 feet west from I1, two other up-turned volcanic-ash formations which stand about 10 feet above the ground surface, come into view to the southeast.

I3: (Syenitic dike). Note two small prospects that contain free-gold and pyrite in quartz. Somewhere near to these prospects is a syenitic dike as identified by the USGS. (See page 6, "3C", and page 7, "S" on satellite photo).

J: (Pyrite). At this prospect note the abundant pyrite. Visible free-gold has been found in association with the pyrite.

J1: (Pyrite and banded-iron). At these two prospects note the abundant pyrite which is associated with occasional visible free-gold. Unusually high assays of gold in these two prospects and the prospect at J, encouraged Santa Fe Mining in 1986 to lease the claims. However, six months later, after they had barely started their exploration, they were forced to withdraw the lease (as well as several other exploration projects in the western U.S.) due to severe financial problems caused by the ICC's blockage of their merger with Southern Pacific Railroad. Also note at the eastern prospect the formation of banded-iron which is quite magnetic. A percussion drill hole on the pad at the mouth of the gulch (between the two prospects) showed anamolous platinum/palladium and gold. Before leaving, note high-up on the north slope of Pai Mountain, the prospects at **J4**. These prospects and several others are on the SE-NW long (1 1/4 mile) structure of the Bluebird veining system that extends to the eastern foot of Pai.

J2: (Scheelite). Tungsten in the form of scheelite was found at this prospect.

J3 and J4: (Bluebird Mine). The drift is about 1,200 feet long. Note the pyrite that is disemminated in the schist and gneiss on the dump. At the stope opening about 30 feet above the adit, considerable free-gold associated with chalcopyrite has been found in rock samples. As mentioned previously, the Bluebird veining structure extends to the east through **J4** to the foot of Pai Mountain. In returning eastwardly up Bluebird Canyon, note the extensive down-dropping and dipping of the Lost Basin Range in relation to the ridge of the eastern fanglomerate mesa.

K: (Pink granite). Note the large exposure of Laramide pink granite in Migmatite Valley.

K1: (Gneiss). Note the altered Laramide gneiss surrounding the foot of Pai Mountain.

K2: (Sulphur vent). Secondary copper was found at this prospect. Somewhere within about a 1,000 foot radius of this point, a gas vent, at various times, spews out foul-smelling sulphur gas.

L: (Ridge drive). After returning to Wall Street Basin, drive on the road to the south along the top of the ridge which gives an excellent view of Pai Mountain, Migmatite Valley, and the eastern fanglomerates. At the end of the road in looking to the north, consider that sizeable rough gold nuggets have been found in the fanglomerates from where you are standing to beyond Tut Mountain (about 4 miles to the north), as well as 3 miles to the south (from where you are), which suggests a 7 mile long gold breccia zone as the source.

M: (Eluvial cut). Drive to the 10 foot deep N-S cut through the E-W fanglomerate ridge. This area is on the east half of Section 16, which is a State of Arizona lease to the Garritsons. Note that the cut is through the caliche layer immediately below the contour of the ridge which exposes the eluvial fossil bench gravels that are believed to have been eroded from a nearby buried breccia zone to the west. Note the red and brown clay layers

in the banks that contain disseminated free-gold as well as gold attached to hematite and quartz, and even silver. The heavy sands under a 30-power microscope appear to be similar to rough, jagged eluvial particles from a freshly crushed ore vein. One hundred tons of these eluvial sands were successfully leached after treatment with caustic soda to clean off the desert varnish (manganese, iron oxide, and organic). (See pages 14 and 15).

M1: (Eluvial drill-holes). Up the E-W ridge (south of cut), six rotary holes were drilled (most 50 feet deep). Every 5 foot section of chips was blown onto the ground in separate piles. Instead of assaying, the Garritsons wet-panned a pan of chips from each pile and found visible gold (under a 30-power field-microscope) in nearly every pan sample. Of significance, is that the quantity of gold increased in each hole to the west, with the most gold in the most western hole. In an eluvial placer deposit, such would usually be expected as the source is approached. (See pages 14 and 15, "1F").

N: (Lone Jack). This is the old placer mine shown on the USGS topag maps.

N1 and N2: (Placer diggings). In driving down the old Pierce Ferry Road, note the various placer diggings. Also, unusually large Joshua trees cover a circular area about 1 mile in diameter, centered between **N1** and **N2**, and extending into Mead City to the east. A circular red spot on an infrared satellite photo coincides with, and is the same size as the circular pattern of the large Joshua trees, suggesting a buried desert aquifer.

N3: (Placer trenches). This area was one of many trenched by the King Tut operation in the eastern fanglomerates during the early 1930's. Alluvial gravels in the bottoms of the gulches, just above the first caliche layer, were trucked to behind the King Tut tailings pile and wet-sluiced, and the tailings carried off by a conveyor-belt. Since that time many small placer operations in these and many other gulches (above the caliche bottom) have been conducted by various groups. (The gold nuggets shown in the bottom photo on page 13 and the 0.71 lb. nugget on page 14 were found in this general area). (See pages 12 through 19).

O: (Water well). This 1,340 foot water well is entirely in alluvial gravels, bedrock not being reached. (See page 19). A buried PVC pipe-line runs from the well along the road to a collapsed galvanized-iron water tank southwest of the old RIP leaching pad near **O1**, and a branch line to the tailings ponds northeast of the pad.

O1: (Fossil gold channel). On the south slope of the ridge near to the foot (just east of a recent gravel-fill in the gulch), an exposed brown and red clay layer contains considerable gold nuggets averaging about 1 mm diameter. (See page 12). Also, in this area note the abundant quartz float which is believed to have originated from the buried pipe, **P**, to the north, as well as from the quartz breccia zone to the west. Free-gold has been found in some freshly broken quartz rocks in the area.

P: (Buried pipe). In driving through this spot, the only indicators (which are very subtle) of a possible buried pipe at depth, are abundant small quartz gravels, and the Joshua trees are somewhat larger than the surrounding area (suggesting a buried aquifer). Also during the Spring, desert ground plants are noted to grow faster and the spot more "alive" due to the presence of more water than in surrounding areas. Remember that the pipe was first suggested from surrounding large, jagged gold nuggets and both mineralized quartz float (some with visible gold when broken) and bull quartz, all of which appear to have been distributed to both the south and the north, as well as to the east. Also, lineaments in the pediments as shown on aerial photos, as well as several known faults, shear zones, and veins in the exposed bedrock of the Lost Basin Range (when drawn as extensions into the fanglomerates), intersected in the area of the suggested pipe. Subsequently, a color-enhanced infared satellite photo showed a distinct circular-form exactly where the pipe had been suggested. (See pages 5 to 9, especially the satellite photo on page 7).

P1: (Quartz piles). Drive past the old prospector's rock cabin (visible free-gold in one of the rocks) to the north side of the old placer trench where there is a small pile of quartz rocks and gravels. Note that many are somewhat mineralized. Free-gold has been found inside a couple of freshly broken rocks. Similar abundant quartz float is found radiating out from the buried pipe (such as described previously at point **O1**). (The gold nuggets shown in the upper photo on page 13 were recovered from a gulch about 1,000 feet north of this point).

P2: (Crushing mill site). In the vicinity of an old concrete pad, many years ago, a crushing mill processed mineralized quartz gravels hauled from surrounding pediments to liberate the free-gold in the quartz. It is believed that the crushed material was then dry gravity-concentrated and hauled to a Colorado River mill (in the canyon below the present Lake Mead) for final recovery. Of significance, is that this spot is in the primary north-eastern drainage from the buried pipe, **P** (about 3/4 mile to the west).

P3: (Yellow sign). The sign on a brightly colored post is of a claim-jumper who recently died. He had been officially notified of his trespass, as well as having been convicted in court for other infractions of the law.

P4: (Northeastern drainage). This ridge is a continuation of the primary northeastern drainage (almost 2 miles from the buried pipe, **P**). Note the abundant quartz float on this ridge.

P5: (Dry riverbed). At this point, leave the road and drive down the dry riverbed to the N-S main graveled road through the northeast corner of Section 26, continuing on directly north to Meadview.

Future exploration: It is believed you will agree that effective geochemical and geophysical surveys should be conducted before any drilling, inorder to delineate the targets in the gold bearing long breccia fault zone and the suggested buried episyenitic gold pipe, as well as the buried eluvial bench placer.

Questions?: After your tour, if you have any questions, please telephone Warren Mallory at:

November to May:	April to October:
Oceanside, CA (619) 966-2689	Laramie, WY (307) 742-6668

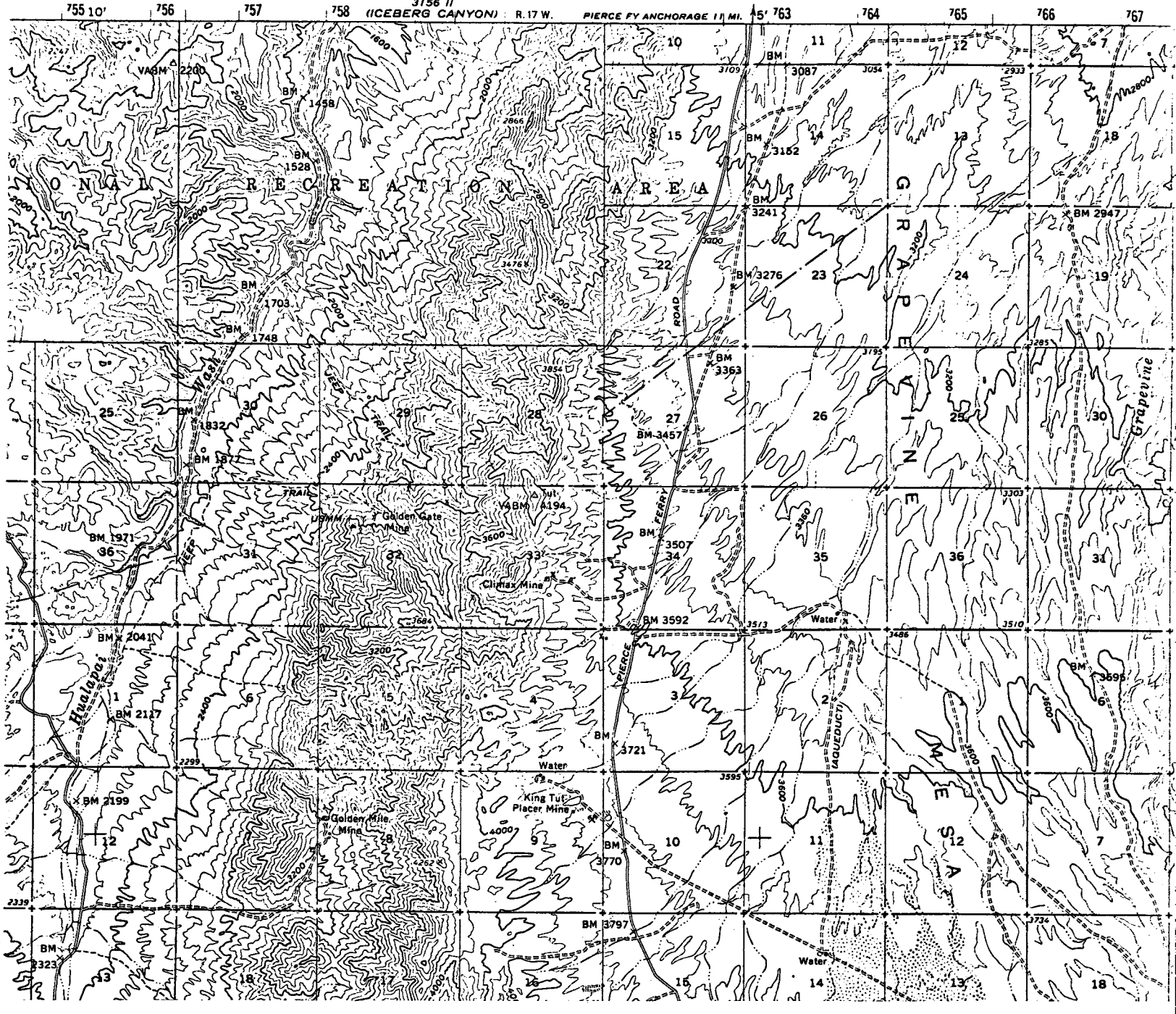
Ore samples: If you desire to further inspect typical ore samples, gold nuggets, or eluvial mineral concentrates from Lost Basin, please contact Warren mallory. Also, American Heavy Minerals has in storage thousands of cataloged ore samples whose locations are marked on large aerial photos, as are Lost Basin's aerial magnetics and scintillation contours, and mineral zoning indicators.

References: Many of the publications listed on pages 22 to 24 of the yellow brochure, "LARGE ARIZONA GOLD PROPERTY", are in Warren Mallory's files.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

GARNET

15 MIN



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Sample Record

PROSPECT/PROPERTY Lost Basin - Warren Mallory SAMPLER R. Moore / M. Gustin PAGE 1 OF 4

SAMPLE NUMBER	QUAD	SEC	TWNS	RNG	DATE	DESCRIPTION	Sample width	LABORATORY ANALYSIS Au					
06809						Red Basin N. Side N80E Shear zone w/ 1' wide crushed PE w/ SiO_2 + FeOx	2'	5					
10						Red Basin N. Side low angle structure, Rx fractured little Alteration	4'	5					
11						Red Basin N. Side High angle shear, abundant FeOx + tr SiO_2	4'	5					
06812						Red Basin N. Side Silicif PE wall Rx to mafic dike	3'	15					
06840						Roadrunner Cat cut in wash. Hanging wall to lowangle structure PE schist w/ Hem ± CuOx Bullgtz	6'	15					
41						Roadrunner gouge from structure high FeOx N20W 30 W	2'	10					
42						Roadrunner Bullgtz from structure	1'	15					
43						Roadrunner Brecciated vn w/ CuOx + hem	1'	50					
44						Upper canyon above Roadrunner Silicif PE Limestone thin gtz stringers N30E	5'	10					
45						Dozer trench N of Climax trending N-S N-S shear zone wall rx of structure clay + Ser + FeOx + SiO_2	1'	4400					
46						Same location as #45 Qtz Bx in structure w/ py	3'	525					
47						Trench Just N of Climax. N10W Broken, Breccia w/ clay + Ser + hem, qtz stringers	3'	10					
48						Same location as #47 Breccia, fault gouge w/ qtz frags	2'	20					
49						Same location as #48 Unaltered PE gneiss	3'	5					
50						Climax adit mouth N-S structure near vert Hem + Jarosite clay alt	3'	35					
51						Same structure as #49 gouge zone N-S fault SiO_2 fragments low FeOx	2'	10					
06852						6' cut from end of 851 to end Blocky FeOx stained PE w/ rare SiO_2 stringer	6'	5					

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Sample Record

PROSPECT/PROPERTY Lost Basin SAMPLER M. Gustin / R Moore PAGE 2 OF 4

SAMPLE NUMBER	QUAD	SEC	TWNS	RNG	DATE	DESCRIPTION	LABORATORY ANALYSIS
06853						Climax vein S. of shaft. Bx qtz vein w/ hem ± MnOx 3½'	>10,000
54						S. of Climax shaft cut east. Shear zone w/ Bx qtz vn high Fe Ox Thingouge seams 5'	765
55						Cont. from end of #54 to west. Massive vn Breccia, hem on fracs, open spaces 5'	15
56						Climax Ridge Banded calcite Grab	10
57						Ridge Road above Qtz hill Drill cuttings Pg w/ SiO2	10
58						Qtz hill Drill cuttings on N. side of Rd	10
59						Bottom of Draw highly fractured sheared Pg high Fe Ox 3'	10
60						100' N of #59 Same as #59 3'	15
61						Copper Blow-out Dark red SiO2 Pg Bx N75°E Structure Grab	75
62						Cu Blow-out Pg w/ CuOx on fracs 3'	65
63						Cu Blow-out Silicified Pg w/ abundant hem + CuOx on fracs Dump	115
64						Pg schist w/ FeOx on fracs tr CuOx patches of SiO2	5
65						Stockwork / silicified Pg (?) int w/ CuOx w/ voids Grab	15
66						Select of Stockwork w/ SiO2 flooding Pkg → clay Select	40
67						Cu-Blow-out White, punky, soft, leached low density Bx epithermal(?) 3'x2'	925
68						Cu Blow-out N70W Structure SiO2 w/ high Fe Ox Bx 3'	320
69						Cu Blow-out Sheared Pg gneiss w/ abundant limonite + tr CuOx 7'	900
70						Cu-Blow out Pegmatite vn 6"	15
71						Drift to E of Cu. Blow out N5E 4°W Cu vn 10" thick chrysocolla in Qtz 18"	705
72						hanging wall to #71 Bleached, SiO2 Pg w/ CuOx on fracs, highly fractured 15'	215

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Sample Record

PROSPECT/PROPERTY Lost Basin SAMPLER M. Gustin / R. Moore PAGE 5 OF 4

SAMPLE NUMBER	QUAD	SEC	TWNS	RNG	DATE	DESCRIPTION		LABORATORY ANALYSIS					
06873						Cu-Blow out 4' vert Chip highly limonitic to gossanous gneiss	4'	70					
74						Cu Blow-out Mouth of Decline highly limonitic gneiss	7'	520					
75						Drill cuttings @ Decline		30					
76						Decline trench 3' FeOx stained, Bleached Zone @ S. end of trench	3'	20					
77						Decline trench fresh appearing gneiss no limonites	5'	100					
78						Decline trench Wall Rx small qtz vn's FeOx patches of SiO_2	3'	10					
79						High Voltage Shaft Qtz vn from Dump vnC N20E 75E	Select	2170					
80						High voltage cut Pg schist some slickensides w/ iron on fracs	15'	15					
81						Carl's prospect Alt int(?) w/Fe ox + occ qtz vn's ser + clay	15'	10					
82						Road to Red Basin Road cuts FeOx crushed zone w/patches of SiO_2	10'	5					
83						cont. from end of 82 Same as 82	10'	5					
84						Skip 25' of Road w/no o/c Same as 82	15'	5					
85						cont. from end of 84 Same	10'	10					
86						cont from end of 85 Same	10'	10					
87						Cont. from end of 86 Same	10'	15					
88						Skip 20' Same	5'	20					
89						Skip 10' Same	10'	10					
90						Cont. from end of 89 Same	10'	45					
91						Skip 25' Same	10'	5					
92						Cont. from end of 91 Same	10'	10					

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Sample Record

PROSPECT/PROPERTY Lost Basin SAMPLER M. Gustin / R. Moore PAGE 4 OF 4

SAMPLE NUMBER	QUAD	SEC	TWNS	RNG	DATE	DESCRIPTION		LABORATORY ANALYSIS Au
06893						cont. from end of 92 Same	10'	10
94						Drill cuttings in Road	G	10
95						Red Basin Sio2 FOOT Low angle Structure	3'	5
96						Sheared PC Below Structure NO Sio2	3'	<5
97						Red Basin NW vert vn	1'	280
98						Bx Gneiss matrix hem + Sio2 Red Basin	3'	5
99						PC Gneiss Qtz flooding minor Fe ox N-S Joint Set	4'	<5
10078						Red Basin S. Side Chloritic + hematitically-altered granite w/ low angle slips	6'	80
79						Red Basin S. Side Highly fractured + hematitic gneiss	10'	10
80						Red Basin S. Side Sheared, hematitic + chloritic gneiss w/ trace qz vnlts	6'	5
81						Red Basin S. Side Locally-derived float of hematitic gneiss w/ abund. qz vnlts	G	10
82						Red Basin S. Side Background hematitic gneiss	5'	10
83						Red Basin S. Side ± hematitic gneiss	5'	<5
84						Red Basin S. Side. Moderately hematitic gneiss	6'	5

Appendix C

DRILL HOLE ASSAYS

Provided by Resources International, Run by
C.D.C. Associates Inc. Boulder, Colo.

Section No./ Drill Hole No.	Footage Intervals (from collar)	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
4/5	0-15	0.014	0.048
	15-25	0.014	0.078
4/26	0-15	0.017	0.032
	15-25	0.009	0.032
	25-35	0.009	0.032
	35-45	0.017	0.016
	45-55	0.020	0.049
4/27	0-15	0.003	0.016
	15-25	0.038	0.049
4/28	0-15	0.016	0.081
	15-25	0.023	0.081
	25-35	0.039	0.354
	35-45	0.020	0.049
	45-50	0.020	0.049
4/36	0-15	0.012	0.034
	15-25	0.007	0.044
4/39	0-15	0.012	0.049
	15-25	0.012	0.024
	25-35	0.012	0.042
4/45	0-15	0.015	0.053
	15-25	0.012	0.042
	25-35	0.023	0.042
4/47	0-15	0.022	0.038
	15-25	0.015	0.038
	25-35	0.015	0.051
4/52	0-15	0.002	0.030
	15-25	0.005	0.030
4/53	0-15	0.002	0.040
	15-28	0.005	0.070
4/54	0-15	0.007	0.030
	15-25	0.011	0.030
	25-35	0.022	0.040
	35-45	0.002	0.030
	45-55	0.007	0.030

WARREN M. MALLORY, P.E.
Engineering Consultant
410 GRAND AVE., SUITE 313
POST OFFICE BOX 730
LARAMIE, WYOMING 82070
PHONE: (307) 742-6668

Section No./ Drill Hole No.	Footage Intervals (from collar)	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
9/30	0-15	0.017	0.036
	15-25	0.017	0.036
9/36	0-15	0.005	0.029
	15-25	0.007	0.044
9/37	0-15	0.005	
9/38	0-15	0.003	
	15-25	0.001	
	25-35	0.007	
	35-45	0.001	
	45-55	0.001	
	55-65	0.005	
9/39	0-15	0.001	
	15-25	0.001	
	25-35	0.003	
	35-45	0.003	
	45-55	0.003	
9/43	0-15	0.023	0.036
	15-25	0.010	0.036
	25-35	0.017	0.022
	35-45	0.007	0.036
	45-55	0.026	0.036
9/44	0-15	0.020	0.036
	15-25	0.020	0.036
	25-35	0.016	0.027
	35-45	0.010	0.036
	45-55	0.029	0.046
9/45	0-15	0.029	0.036
	15-25	0.130	0.036
9/46	0-15	0.020	0.036
	15-25	0.016	0.036
	25-35	0.023	0.036
	35-45	0.013	0.036
	45-55	0.013	0.036
	55-65	0.009	0.032
9/48	0-15	0.026	0.036
	15-25	0.016	0.036
	25-35	0.036	0.036
	35-45	0.013	0.036
	45-55	0.010	0.036
9/49	0-15	0.016	0.036
	15-25	0.036	0.036
	25-35	0.013	0.036
	35-45	0.010	0.036
	45-55	0.010	0.036

Section No./ Drill Hole No.	Footage Intervals (from collar)	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
9/58	0-15	0.007	0.034
	15-25	0.012	0.034
	25-35	0.010	0.034
	35-45	0.012	0.026
	45-55	0.007	0.026
9/59	0-15	0.012	0.026
	15-25	0.007	0.034
	25-35	0.019	0.026
9/60	0-15	0.019	0.034
	15-25	0.029	0.026
	25-35	0.017	0.034
	35-45	0.027	0.034
	45-55	0.015	0.034
9/61	0-15	0.008	0.021
	15-25	0.017	0.021
	25-35	0.017	0.028
	35-45	0.004	0.028
	45-55	0.015	0.028
9/62	0-15	0.006	0.021
	15-25	0.004	0.014
	25-35	0.006	0.021
	35-45	0.004	0.014
	45-55	0.002	0.014
9/64	0-15	0.012	0.021
	15-25	0.010	0.021
	25-35	0.012	0.021
	35-45	0.008	0.028
	45-55	0.019	0.028
9/65	0-15	0.002	0.021
	15-25	0.019	0.028
	25-35	0.004	0.111
16/7	0-15	0.003	0.032
	15-25	0.003	0.032

C.D.C.
Associates, Inc.
5401-B WESTERN AVE.
BOULDER, COLORADO 80301
(303) 442-8361

December 15, 1975

Apache Oro
c/o Mike Wendell
2525 Eldridge
Golden, Co 80401

Assay by Atomic Absorption

CDC #	Customer Designation	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t
4600	9L3 6-12	0.02	0.060
4601	9L3 12-24	0.02	0.040
4602	9L3 24-36	0.02	0.050
4603	9L3 36-48	0.02	0.050
4604	9L3 48060 ←	0.44 } .59/8	0.040
4605	9L3 60-72	0.02	0.040
4606	9L3 72-84	0.02 = 0.0175 avg	0.292
4607	9L3 84-94	0.02	0.040
4608	16L2 6-12	0.02	0.050
4609	16L2 12-24	0.02	0.050
4610	16L2 24-36	0.02	0.050
4611	16L2 36-48	0.04	0.061
4612	16L2 48-60	0.02 .36/8	0.061
4613	16L2 60-72 ←	0.190 =0.045	0.050
4614	16L2 72-84 apache Oro's split sample	0.02	0.046
4615	16L2 84-94	0.03	0.422
4616	9L2 2-12	0.02	0.230
4617	9L2 12-24	0.03	0.300
4618	9L2 24-36 ←	0.04	0.046
4619	9L2 36-48	0.02 .21/8	0.077
4620	9L2 48-60	0.02	0.215
4621	9L2 60-72	0.02 = 0.026 avg	0.353
4622	9L2 72-84	0.02	0.046
4623	9L2 84-94	0.04	0.054
4624	9L1A 2-12	0.02	0.130
4625	9L1A 12-24	0.02	0.050
4626	9L1A 24-36	0.03	0.046
4627	9L1A 36-48	0.03 .22/8	0.046
4628	9L1A 48-60	0.03	0.215
4629	9L1A 60-72 ←	0.04 = 0.0275 avg	0.046
4630	9L1A 72-84	0.03	0.200
4631	9L1A 84-94	0.02	0.050
4632	8Dâä	0.03	0.077
4633	8Dáb	0.05	0.077
4634	8Dac	0.07	0.046
4635	8Dad	0.02	0.284

J. Michael Cennell
JMC/lb

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LIMITED
A SUBSIDIARY OF NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION
200 EAST DESERT SKY ROAD
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85737

TELEPHONE
(602) 797-1870
FACSIMILE
(602) 797-0264

July 31, 1991

Mr. Warren M. Mallory, P.E.
American Heavy Minerals, Inc.
410 Grand Ave., Suite 313
P. O. Box 730
Laramie, Wyoming 82070

Dear Mr. Mallory:

In a meeting which ended late last night, we at the Tucson Office, as well as our Reno, Nevada and Helena, Montana offices have been advised that a large portion of our 1991 exploration budget has been redirected, effective immediately, to certain other exploration projects. For the majority of our projects with financial arrangements not yet contractually committed, I have been instructed to cease further negotiations and withdraw from offers pending.

In this regard, and totally unrelated to the situation* we discussed earlier this week, this letter hereby serves as notice to you that Newmont Exploration Limited withdraws its proposal and offer to lease the American Heavy Minerals property located in Mohave County, Arizona.

I am regretful that this circumstance which is well beyond my control has occurred, and I hope the inconvenience this causes you is not too great. Perhaps at some later time, your property can be considered again by Newmont. Thank you for your efforts to try and see this through.

I am boxing up the package of material you sent me and will be shipping it this week via UPS.

Sincerely,

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LIMITED

Donna J. Fischer

cc: G. N. Hall
J. N. Mayor
J. Mohling
L. Smith - copy delivered to office

* Possible delay in starting geophysics

TELEPHONE
602-882-6853

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LIMITED
A SUBSIDIARY OF NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION
1806 WEST GRANT ROAD, SUITE 101
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85745

TELECOPIER
602-882-6866

February 19, 1991

Mr. Warren Mallory
P. O. Box 4446
Oceanside, CA 92052

First sampling in June 19

Dear Warren:

Enclosed please find sample location maps, sample logs, and assay reports for the samples collected on your Lost Basin Gold Property in Mohave County, Arizona. I am also returning the tour guide for the property which you had compiled.

Presently, I haven't been able to generate sufficient encouragement from the property examination to propose an exploration venture or acquisition by Newmont.

Certainly more work is needed on the property, but the press of other projects has made it difficult to allocate sufficient time for more extensive field examinations.

Newmont is still interested in exploring the potential of the Lost Basin District. Please let me know if there are any changes in the status or availability of the property.

I will be out of the country for the next two or three weeks, but I will give you a call upon my return.

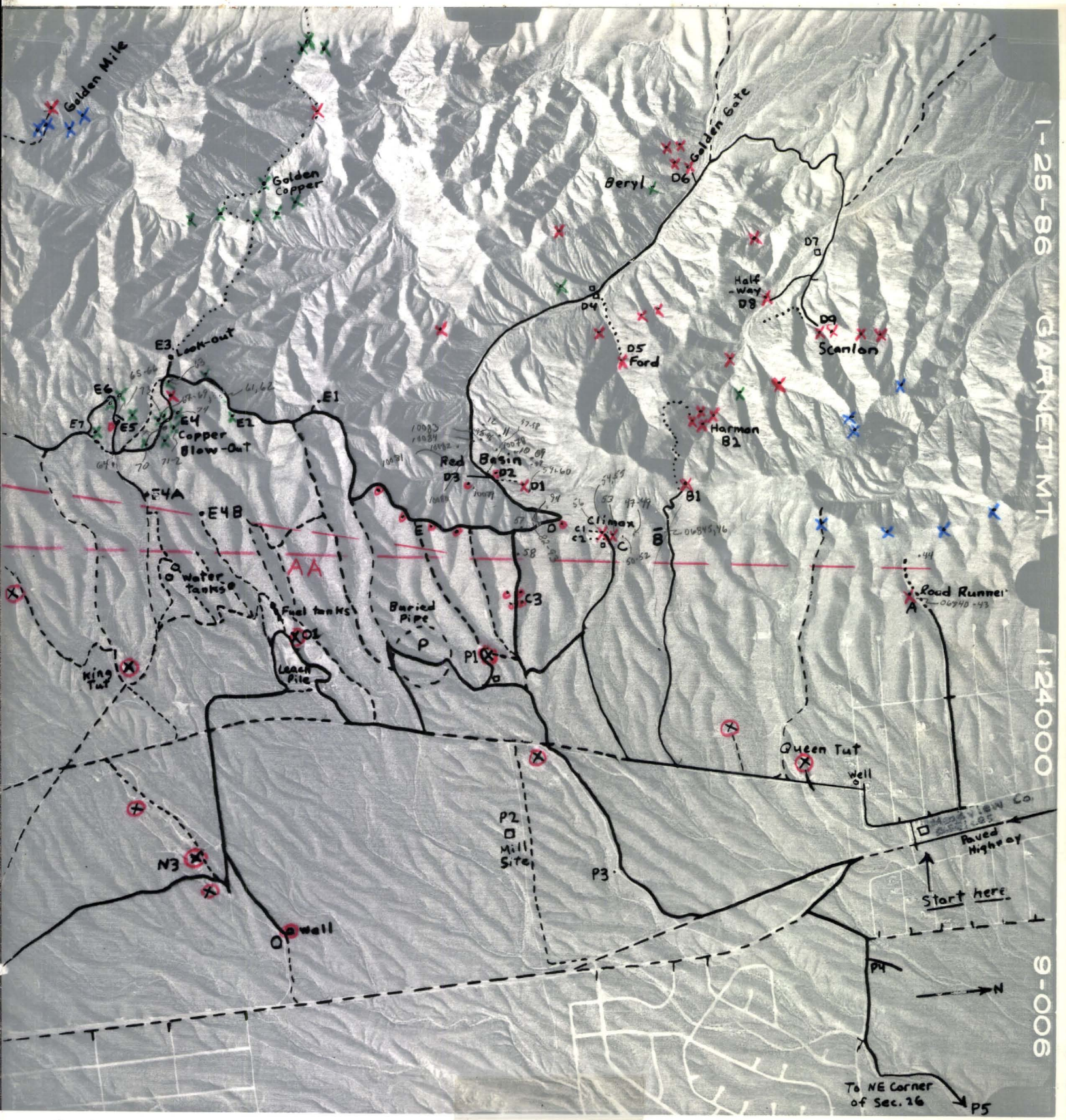
Best of luck until then.

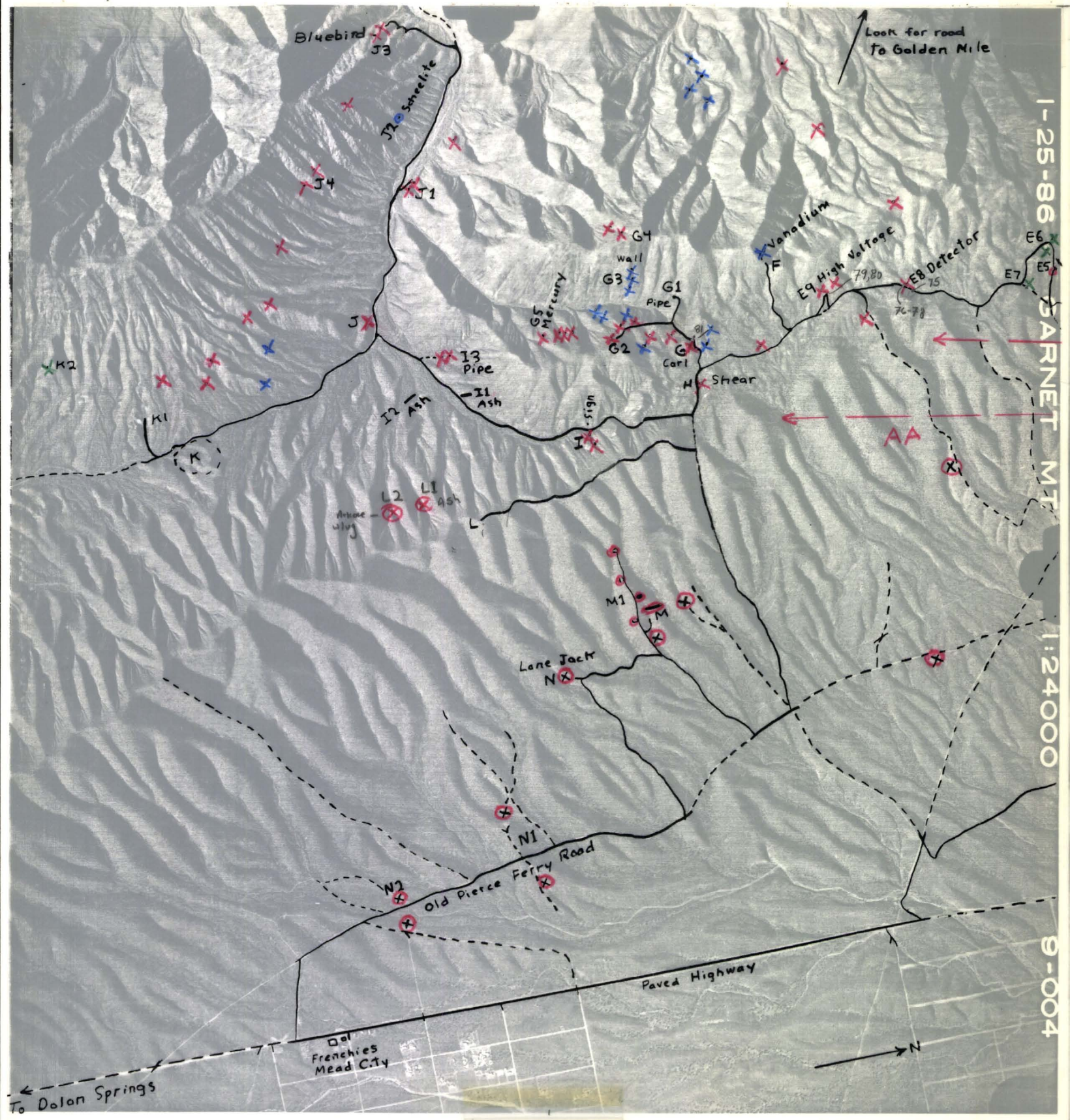
Sincerely,

Jerry Mohling/SAR

Jerry W. Mohling

JWM/sar


I-25-86 GARNET MT.
1:24000
9-006
Golden Mile
Golden Copper
Golden Gate
Beryl
D6
D7
Half-way
D8
D9
Scanlon
D4
D5
Ford
Harman
B2
B1
E3
Look-out
E6
E7
E5
E4
Copper
Blow-Out
E2
E1
E4A
E4B
Red
Basin
D3
D2
D1
Climax
C1
C2
C
B
E
D
AA
Water
tanks
Fuel tanks
Buried
Pipe
P
P1
C3
O1
Leach
Pile
King
Tut
Road Runner
A
Queen Tut
well
Paved
Highway
Start here
P2
Mill
Site
P3
N3
well
P4
N
To NE Corner
of Sec. 26
P5


Look for road to Golden Mile
Bluebird
J3
J2 Scheelite
J4
J1
J
K2
K1
K
I3 Pipe
I2 Ash
I1 Ash
I
L2
L1
Ash
L
G4
wall
G3
G1
Pipe
G5 Mercury
G2
G
Carl
H
Shear
Vanadium
F
E9 High Voltage
79,80
E8 Detector
75
76-78
E7
E6
E5
AA
M1
M
Lane Jack
N
N1
N2
Old Pierce Ferry Road
Paved Highway
Frenchies Mead City
To Dolan Springs
N
I-25-86 BARNET MT
1:24000
9-004

WARREN M. MALLORY, P.E.
Engineering Consultant
POST OFFICE BOX 4446
OCEANSIDE, CA 92054
PHONE: (619) 966-2689

NO Mall D.

mohave cty
ARIZONA
"Lost Basin"

February 1, 1991

Mr. Robert LaValliere,
Manager Public Relations
Cambior Inc.
420, 606 Cathcart Street
Montreal, Quebec Canada H3B 1K9

Dear Mr. LaValliere:

Would your company be interested in our large (13,740 acre) Arizona gold property with a probable copper/molybdenum porphyry just across the border from Nevada?

Just completed exploration strongly suggests a 7-mile long buried mineralized fault zone that is believed to be the source of most of the 5 to 10 million ounces of gold resources previously estimated by the USGS. This fault zone is about 0.4 mile east of (and parallels) the "gold braccia fault zone" mentioned in the enclosed summary.

If you are interested in this suggested "gold sleeper" and possibly might want to visit the property, upon your request I will send you detailed information.

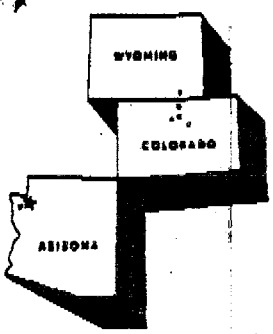
I look forward to your reply here in Oceanside, California.

Cordially,

Warren M. Mallory

Warren M. Mallory, P.E.
General Manager of
American Heavy Minerals, Inc.

Enc: Lost Basin Summary



AMERICAN HEAVY MINERALS, INC.
(An Associate of Apache Oro Company)
410 Grand Avenue • P.O. Box 730 • Laramie, Wyoming 82070 • 307 742-6668 • Cable: AHM

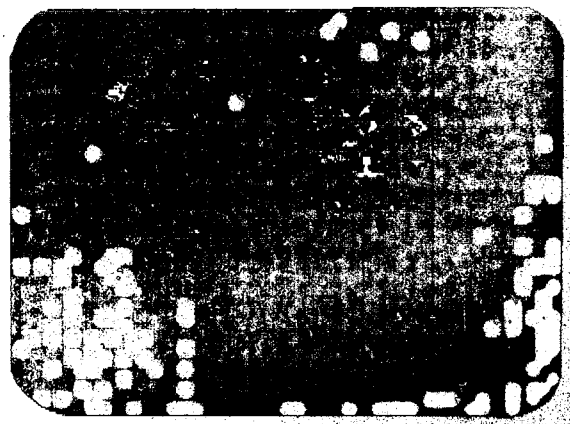
LARGE ARIZONA GOLD PROPERTY

Lost Basin Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona

Property: Contains mineable gold deposits in a 7 mile long gold bearing breccia fault zone, a large suggested buried episyenitic gold bearing alteration pipe, many gold and silver veins, a large gold-bearing banded-iron formation, a suggested buried copper/molybdenum porphyry, and about 9,000 acres of gold bearing fanglomerates and alluvial drainages. Located in northwest Arizona, just south of the east end of Lake Mead and the mouth of the Grand Canyon, and just west of the Grand Wash Cliffs (Colorado Plateau) in T28, 29 & 30N, R17 & 18W, American Heavy Minerals (an associate of Apache Oro Company) owns 21.5 square miles (13,740 acres) composed of 176 lode claims (20 acres each) and 88 placer claims (80 to 160 acres each) which cover nearly all of the Lost Basin Mining District.

Area Geology: An 8 mile length of northeasterly trending Lost Basin mountain range in the Basin and Range province of Precambrian gneisses and schists and post-Paleozoic intrusives is paralleled on its east side by a 7 mile long breccia fault zone which, in turn is paralleled on its east side by a 7 mile length of uplifted gold bearing fanglomerates of Miocene/Pliocene age extending east through Grapevine Mesa to the Grand Wash Cliffs. The mountain range's gneisses and schists are dominantly biotitic and/or amphibolitic and in many places are intruded by coarse locally pegmatitic granite and quartz-carbonate veins. Tertiary volcanic conglomerates, water-laid tuffs, and magmatic hydrothermal ore deposits are present. A volcanic caldera is suggested under the gravels between the present southern extent of the Lost Basin Range and Garnet Mountain to the southeast. Age dating and geological data indicate several different (possibly as many as 6) geologic periods and environments of gold mineralization. **Of economic significance is that the bedrock surface is high on the buried intrusive system and has not eroded to any appreciable depth where the unmined mineralization is more consistent and prevalent.** Six different comprehensive geological field studies have been conducted on the property by the U.S. Geological Survey, graduate students of three universities, and two independent consulting geologists. (See Reports Available on page 4).

Gold Breccia Fault Zone Deposits: Excellent potential for future lode mining is believed to be in the large breccia fault zone (7 miles long and up to several hundred feet wide) which **is suggested as being the source of much of the locally derived larger gold nuggets** and which parallels the bulk of the richer fanglomerates to the east. A backhoe trench cut into this fault (1/2 mile directly west of the old King Tut placer mine) recently uncovered an ore pocket that has gold (along with limonite and ankerite) filling the quartz breccia fractures and openings up to 1/4 inch (unlike the gold flakes found in the crystalline vugs in most of the quartz veins in the range to the west). Samples of the breccia with visible chunks of gold (see photo) assayed from 20 to 110 ounces gold per ton. Two miles north of this cut in the same breccia fault, a gold bearing quartz breccia vein at the old Climax Gold Mine has been drilled and sampled indicating a probable reserve at this one location of 12,800 tons grading 0.51 ounces gold per ton. Geochemical, seismic and other appropriate surveys followed by drilling the 7 mile long breccia fault zone is suggested.



Large Suggested Buried Gold Pipe: In the northern area of the eastern fanglomerates a possible episyenitic gold bearing alteration pipe, 0.2 mile in diameter, buried under fanglomerate

gravels at a speculated depth of 100 to 300 feet, has been recently suggested by insertcolor-enhanced infrared satellite photos, the junction of three known major cross-cutting mineralized faults, a mineral zoning pattern, and the ground surface distribution of abundant gold-bearing quartz gravel float and sharp, angular large gold nuggets with distinct vugs of ankerite, or hematite along with large black sand particles, all in a logical erosion pattern surrounding the pipe. Four rotary drill holes, 20 to 40 feet deep, in a fanglomerate near to the pipe assayed from 0.015 to 0.44 oz. gold/ton. From all indications this suggested buried high-grade gold bedrock deposit has the potential of being developed into a large open-pit lode gold mining operation. Seismic and other appropriate surveys followed by drilling this suggested buried gold pipe is recommended.

Veins in Mountain Range: Fifty-two different gold quartz veins from 6 inches to 14 feet wide have been found to contain visible native gold. In fact, over 6,000 rocks with visible gold in vugs have been collected from exposed outcrops. Also, several hundred other veins contain silver, copper, mercury, tungsten, vanadium, uranium, zinc and lead. A small vein of mercury sulfide assayed 2,200 ppm of mercury, which was identified by the USGS, not as cinnabar, but as a rare, high mercury content sulfide previously only found in Central America. Also, most gold and copper veins contain highly anomalous amounts of mercury. Anomalous platinum/palladium (1.5 ppm) was assayed from 22 feet of cuttings from a drill hole in the bottom of a canyon. Twelve small mines dot the mountain range (old Spanish mines with burro haulage trails along the steep mountain sides and arrastres for grinding ore, and mines of the late 1890's). The ground on the whole was little more than prospected during these early times, or since then, due to the remoteness of the area and lack of water. The visible vein gold consists of thin flakes, most just barely visible to the naked eye, with occasional flakes as large as 1/16 in diameter, usually found in red or brown hematite after chalcopyrite and pyrite in spongy boxworks of vuggy quartz, and are seldom seen in fractures and voids like the chunky gold found in the previously described breccia fault zone to the east. Assays show gold values from a few dollars up to several hundred dollars per ton of ore shoots. Because the veins are very high in the buried intrusive system and have not eroded to any appreciable depth (like the much deeper erosion of Mineral Park, the White Hills, and Oatman), the mineralizing solutions have not penetrated the wall rock near to the ground surface. Therefore, the alteration and mineralization should increase with depth which is indicated by some veins exposed in the canyons to a depth of over 200 feet and which have been reported to yield "good" milling ore from the mountain tops down to the bottom of the gulches.

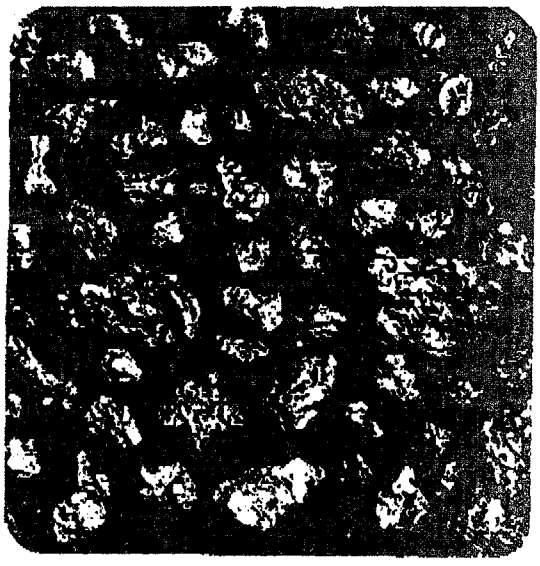
Banded Iron Formation: This gold bearing formation from 5 to 50 feet thick, outcrops throughout the 8 mile length of the Lost Basin mountain range. Sometimes referred to as a "Precambrian Placer," this metamorphosed rock consists of layers of black magnetite and hematite particles (and occasional fine gold) cemented in cherty silica. Limited gold assays vary from "nil" to 0.24 oz. gold/ton.

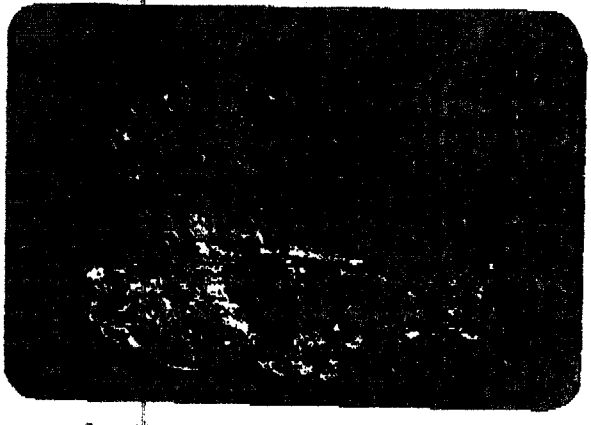
Copper/Molybdenum Porphyry: A copper zone surrounded by a silver-lead-zinc zone and an outer gold halo is located in the center of the 8 mile long Lost Basin mountain range, and several indicators such as a mineral zoning pattern, aeromagnetic pattern, spectrochemical analysis of trace metals in native gold samples, isotopic age dating of gold (Laramide), laboratory identification of a porphyry particle of native copper and extensive geologic and mineralization studies (by the USGS, two consulting geologists, and a graduate student of the Colorado School of Mines) all suggest a buried copper/molybdenum porphyry similar to the Duval Pennzoil porphyry at Mineral Park (38 miles directly south of AHM's property) which has been eroded about 600 feet deeper than AHM's property. Since free gold is found so widely distributed in Lost Basin over such a large area (in both lode and fanglomerates), a "gold crown" is suggested that is typical of the gold-rich outer halo of a copper/molybdenum porphyry that has not yet eroded down to the copper/molybdenum core, which further enhances the possibility for finding large uneroded gold bedrock deposits with depth.

Ore Samples: American Heavy Minerals (AHM) has collected and cataloged many thousands of ore and wallrock samples which are stored in its Arizona field office and are available for inspection. Sample locations are plotted on large (4" = 1 mile) aerial photos.

Fanglomerate Gold Potential: The fanglomerates contain gold carried by mud-flows from as far as 40 miles distant from the Virgin Mountains to the north in Utah, from the Cerbat Range to the south, and from the White Hills to the southwest, as well as gold eroded from veins and breccia zones in the adjacent Lost Basin mountain range to the west. Subsequently, the Muddy Creek gravels which had formed in a trough deeper than 1,000 feet, were uplifted and tilted due to block faulting and were left as a mesa with minimal subsequent erosion, thus preserving this huge gold placer deposit. (Also, drainages from this mesa to the south and southwest contain reworked gold bearing gravels.) Sampling data has been collected from 140 backhoe trenches (5 feet deep) and several small gold placer operations (all surface alluvium), and from a water well 1,340 feet deep and several hundred drill holes 50 to 100 feet deep (no evaluation of the ultra-fines in any holes and significant coarse and fine gold was left in the bottom of many holes). **In 1968, the U.S. Geological Survey estimated the resources "may exceed 500 million cubic yards of gravel averaging 0.01 to 0.02 oz. gold per cubic yard," (5 to 10 million ounces), but this did not include fine and ultra-fine gold.**

Gold Nuggets: In addition to the fine and ultra-fine gold, silver and other minerals in the fanglomerates, many visible gold nuggets (first discovered in 1931) are found in surface drainages over an area of 14 square miles (about 9,000 acres). The majority of nuggets are about 1/16 to 1/8 inch diameter with a few 1/4 to 1/2 inch and, occasionally, 2 ounce nuggets are recovered (even the 8-1/2 ounce nugget shown below!). Most have sharp, ragged surfaces indicating limited travel from their sources such as the breccia fault zone and buried episyneaitic gold bearing pipes. All contain varying amounts of silver, mercury, and numerous "signature" minerals.





8-1/2 oz. nugget (actual size)
found by metal detector

Heavy Black Sands: In the fanglomerate alluvial drainages, unusually large quantities of heavy black sands are found (up to 24 pounds of plus 0.1 mm particles per cubic yard of gravels). The sands consist of magnetite, hematite (with occasional attached gold and silver), limonite, ilmenite, pyrite, mercury, tungsten, uranium, garnet, tin, and occasional platinum/palladium. Balls of mercury with enclosed gold particles are occasionally seen in the black sands. An assay showed 5.4 pounds of tin per ton of black sands which is believed to have been introduced into the fanglomerates from sea-floor limestone deposition during an extended embayment of the Gulf of California to the mesa.

Water: A 1,340 foot deep, eight inch water well was drilled in the fanglomerates. Engineering estimates indicate a capacity of 4,000 gallons per minute, but the small diameter and present pump capacity limit the flow to about 200 gallons per minute. A buried pipeline runs from the well to a recent mill-site 1-1/2 miles distant. Also, another source of water about 10 miles distant is a mountain spring which could supply about 150 gallons per minute of water by gravity (a 1,000 foot drop) via a pipeline to the property.

LARGE ARIZONA GOLD PROPERTY -4-

Power: Single and three phase power which is supplied to two nearby rural communities, is available from a transmission line along the east side of the property.

Reports Available: In addition to assays of lode and conglomerate drill holes, rock chip channel samplings, and bulk gravel samplings, American Heavy Minerals (AHM) has available for inspection many different reports containing the various surveys and studies either conducted by AHM and its consultants, or by groups such as the USGS, Arizona Bureau of Mines, Pennsylvania State University, New Mexico Institute of Mineral Technology and the Colorado School of Mines and includes six different geological studies, color stereo aerial photography (1967 and 1986), black and white stereo aerial photography (1958, 1973 and 1980), enhanced-color infrared satellite photography, total intensity airborne magnetic and scintillation surveys, induced polarization survey of 7 lines, gravity meter profile, metal zoning survey, soil survey, petrochemistry studies of crystalline rocks in relation to mineralization, fluid inclusion studies, gold signatures (trace element) studies, surveys, cyanide leaching tests, and evaluations of two of the old lode mines.

Adjoining Properties: Three square miles (1,920 acres) of adjoining mineralized bedrock mountain range to the west is available for lease from the U.S. Park Service, as are several adjoining alluvial placer sections whose mineral rights are owned by Santa Fe Railroad and a half section of State land leased by Garrison Mining Enterprises.

Claim Jumpers: For several years many different groups of claim jumpers have been removed from the property. In fact, every weekend many amateur gold hunters with dry washers and metal-detectors sneak on to the property and adjoining Santa Fe and State land and have absconded with an estimated total of several thousands of ounces of gold nuggets. Several jumpers have been associated with fraudulent stock promotions. Recently $24,000 of gold ore was stolen overnight and hauled out of state. Of course, the major thefts and fraudulent operations have been reported to appropriate law enforcement and governmental agencies. In 1981, a court judgement was obtained against a group of jumpers who were required to pay all costs (plus interest), including court, attorney, and plaintiff.

Investment of American Heavy Minerals: Approximately $4.58 million was spent during the past 30 years in acquiring, exploring, and maintaining AHM's 13,740 acres of placer and lode claims. AHM's goal was to delineate potential mining targets that would interest experienced mining operators to complete the exploration and development. Of the foregoing, $2.30 million was spent by AHM and its associate, Apache Oro Company (AO), and an estimated additional $2.28 million was spent by other groups (motivated by AO or AHM) that produced a considerable amount of valuable information and data on the property. This included various geological and geochemical surveys and studies by Masters Degree candidates at two universities, as well as drilling, limited geophysical surveys, and a placer gravity recovery and heap leaching operation. $4.58 million total investment does not include inflation, nor the several million dollars spent by the U.S. Geological Survey in their 116 years of research in the area.

Proposal: Because the major investors and officers of American Heavy Minerals (a small privately held corporation) are either past, or rapidly approaching retirement age, it is their desire to sell this large gold property outright. Seriously interested prospective purchasers should first contact Warren M. Mallory, General Manager of AHM and President of Apache Oro Company, in Laramie, Wyoming (phone 307-742-6668) to arrange a meeting to study the various reports, stereo aerial photos and ore samples before visiting the property with Mr. Mallory. AHM asks that no visits be made to the property without the presence of Mr. Mallory, or one of his associates.

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

R E P O R T S U M M A R Y Report:[9100528 R]

A N A L Y T I C A L R E P O R T

Origin Inception Date:[Nov 26, 1991]

Client:[	226	Cambior USA, Inc.]
Contact:[		Randy Moore/Michael Gustin]
Project:[	0	303]
Amount/Type:[	90	Rock Chip -Rock Reject Stored 3 Mon]
[		-Soil Reject Discarded]

Analytical Requisition

Geochemical:[	Hg 5ppb/ICP(AqR)29]		
Assay:[	Au(FA/AAS 20g)]	ICP:[	29]
Comments:[	Au>=1ppm = RePulp/ReAssay		]

Delivery Information Reporting Date:[Nov 30, 1991]

Principal Destination (Hardcopy,Fascimile,Invoice)

Company:[	Cambior USA, Inc.]
Address:[	230 South Rock Blvd., Suite 23]
City/Province:[	Reno, NV]
Country/Postal:[	USA 89502]
Attention:[	Randy Moore/Michael Gustin]
Fascimile:[	(702)786-4549]

Secondary Destination (Hardcopy)

Company:[	]
Address:[	]
City/Province:[	]
Country/Postal:[	]
Attention:[	]
Fascimile:[	]

3 data pages in this report. Approved by: 

B.C. Certified Assayers

iPL CODE: 911130-14:36:48

Report: 9100528 R Cambior USA, Inc. Project: 303 Page 1 of 3 Section 1 of 2

Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Au oz/st	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm
06809	Rock	5	--	0.1	26	11	21	<5	8	20	8	<10	3	0.2	11	21	<5
06810	Rock	5	--	<0.1	34	9	10	<5	<5	15	3	<10	<2	<0.1	6	11	<5
06811	Rock	5	--	0.1	11	6	21	<5	6	30	6	<10	<2	0.2	8	16	<5
06812	Rock	<5	--	<0.1	41	9	45	<5	<5	15	4	<10	2	0.2	8	20	<5
06813	Rock	4250	0.105	7.3	179	628	350	7	7	>10000	13	<10	<2	4.3	13	8	<5
06814	Rock	4800	0.180	6.3	888	846	451	125	116	770	37	<10	<2	10.3	65	20	<5
06815	Rock	>10000	0.404	49.5	460	2426	377	59	57	>10000	99	<10	<2	1.4	5	8	<5
06816	Rock	1320	0.030	6.5	321	467	341	6	11	>10000	20	<10	<2	7.8	15	22	<5
06817	Rock	465	--	0.5	40	93	77	<5	<5	100	10	<10	<2	0.9	3	4	<5
06818	Rock	215	--	0.2	45	186	1019	<5	5	400	9	<10	<2	1.3	17	23	<5
06819	Rock	35	--	0.1	18	62	28	<5	<5	150	2	<10	3	<0.1	3	3	<5
06820	Rock	55	--	0.3	26	85	25	<5	<5	195	2	<10	<2	<0.1	5	4	<5
06821	Rock	40	--	0.2	30	115	98	<5	<5	200	2	<10	<2	0.2	3	4	<5
06822	Rock	105	--	0.3	58	501	486	<5	6	150	5	<10	<2	1.7	8	12	<5
06823	Rock	>10000	0.295	69.5	>20000	2232	637	668	912	>10000	14	<10	<2	5.1	28	27	<5
06824	Rock	4090	0.165	>100.0	>20000	10937	2657	1105	>1000	>10000	63	<10	<2	139.2	42	37	<5
06825	Rock	495	--	1.1	193	221	66	9	15	4600	7	<10	<2	0.8	8	26	<5
06826	Rock	>10000	0.630	14.7	132	1250	66	13	9	1100	47	<10	12	0.7	14	12	<5
06827	Rock	265	--	0.5	183	73	107	<5	8	1200	8	<10	<2	0.2	7	5	<5
06828	Rock	155	--	0.2	296	126	121	5	7	670	5	<10	<2	0.3	8	6	<5
06829	Rock	>10000	1.823	9.5	13234	1873	668	250	55	>10000	31	<10	106	1.4	4	6	<5
06830	Rock	>10000	0.273	3.2	584	934	224	16	7	1100	5	<10	22	0.4	5	3	<5
06840	Rock	15	--	0.3	3979	2568	19049	23	<5	1250	318	<10	<2	9.3	25	13	<5
06841	Rock	10	--	<0.1	42	115	285	<5	17	450	13	<10	<2	0.2	21	297	<5
06842	Rock	15	--	0.1	13	15	66	<5	6	230	3	<10	<2	<0.1	2	10	<5
06843	Rock	50	--	11.0	6012	>20000	11201	9	9	1890	962	<10	<2	4.7	12	7	<5
06844	Rock	10	--	<0.1	77	133	231	6	22	900	18	10	<2	0.9	52	579	<5
06845	Rock	4400	0.150	0.3	15	21	16	<5	7	335	11	<10	<2	0.1	10	14	<5
06846	Rock	575	--	0.4	4	15	5	<5	5	115	7	<10	<2	<0.1	7	6	<5
06847	Rock	10	--	<0.1	46	76	69	28	6	210	11	<10	<2	<0.1	12	15	<5
06848	Rock	20	--	<0.1	21	8	48	8	<5	200	9	<10	<2	<0.1	14	16	<5
06849	Rock	5	--	<0.1	30	14	29	<5	5	360	3	<10	<2	<0.1	14	17	<5
06850	Rock	35	--	<0.1	25	6	30	<5	5	255	9	<10	<2	<0.1	16	11	<5
06851	Rock	10	--	0.1	12	7	16	<5	6	140	6	14	<2	<0.1	9	26	<5
06852	Rock	5	--	<0.1	12	6	33	<5	6	85	5	<10	<2	<0.1	8	10	<5
06853	Rock	>10000	0.308	0.5	12	31	10	<5	7	100	3	<10	<2	<0.1	1	4	<5
06854	Rock	145	--	0.5	61	233	13	<5	<5	35	36	<10	<2	<0.1	16	11	<5
06855	Rock	15	--	0.3	6	23	1	<5	6	40	10	<10	3	<0.1	2	5	<5
06856	Rock	10	--	<0.1	5	5	7	<5	5	75	4	<10	<2	0.7	1	4	<5
Minimum Detection		5	0.005	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	5	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	5
Maximum Detection		10000	1000.000	100.0	20000	20000	20000	10000	1000	10000	1000	1000	10000	10000.0	10000	10000	1000
Method		FA/AAS	FAGrav	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	Geo	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
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Fax (604) 879-7898

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Sample Name	Ba ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
06809	373	76	12	2923	18	112	1	2	0.01	0.63	1.44	3.63	0.29	0.37	0.03	0.01
06810	133	86	8	710	33	25	<1	1	0.01	0.46	0.37	1.66	0.27	0.28	0.04	0.01
06811	231	77	8	1272	19	49	<1	2	<0.01	0.46	0.98	2.34	0.62	0.31	0.03	0.01
06812	453	79	10	806	22	31	1	3	0.01	0.52	0.60	2.23	0.39	0.40	0.04	0.01
06813	113	56	21	594	47	56	1	3	<0.01	0.53	1.13	3.31	0.51	0.34	0.05	0.17
06814	34	85	95	390	18	38	1	3	<0.01	0.35	1.09	3.19	0.76	0.23	0.19	0.07
06815	58	93	6	24	16	58	1	1	<0.01	0.32	0.03	4.19	0.10	0.18	0.04	0.02
06816	202	59	22	878	13	51	1	3	<0.01	0.47	2.80	2.84	1.25	0.30	0.06	0.05
06817	55	77	4	171	16	20	<1	1	<0.01	0.29	0.87	0.85	0.18	0.22	0.04	0.02
06818	115	53	14	729	8	55	<1	3	0.01	0.52	4.22	3.26	0.51	0.38	0.02	0.08
06819	83	65	4	206	19	15	<1	1	<0.01	0.37	0.64	0.99	0.05	0.28	0.04	0.05
06820	93	40	6	277	21	29	<1	1	0.01	0.37	2.27	1.53	0.09	0.28	0.03	0.07
06821	138	59	6	117	23	118	<1	<1	<0.01	0.37	3.63	0.91	0.56	0.20	0.03	0.03
06822	117	71	12	322	46	79	1	1	<0.01	0.45	2.65	1.59	0.87	0.27	0.03	0.03
06823	383	95	124	263	11	146	1	1	<0.01	0.37	2.82	4.16	0.43	0.22	0.02	0.07
06824	171	136	345	321	3	140	1	1	<0.01	0.17	0.91	4.89	0.30	0.11	0.01	0.08
06825	111	105	20	573	39	18	1	2	<0.01	0.52	0.39	2.38	0.12	0.31	0.02	0.03
06826	83	152	14	556	5	27	1	1	<0.01	0.15	1.38	4.21	0.07	0.10	0.01	0.03
06827	725	76	16	861	90	70	1	3	<0.01	0.60	3.86	2.45	0.41	0.36	0.03	0.12
06828	565	73	24	406	119	53	1	3	0.01	0.55	2.59	2.45	0.31	0.34	0.03	0.14
06829	581	135	44	133	48	41	1	2	<0.01	0.33	0.21	3.68	0.06	0.20	0.02	0.09
06830	304	85	47	272	95	109	1	2	<0.01	0.48	1.01	1.91	0.14	0.32	0.03	0.11
06840	194	184	18	367	5	34	<1	6	<0.01	0.96	0.49	2.75	0.94	0.22	0.01	0.03
06841	735	733	60	896	3	152	2	8	0.04	2.20	8.19	3.91	3.24	0.54	0.03	0.02
06842	146	185	10	142	3	12	1	1	<0.01	0.36	0.30	0.62	0.21	0.15	0.03	<0.01
06843	79	237	21	115	3	495	<1	2	<0.01	0.14	0.60	1.60	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.02
06844	195	943	71	923	<2	300	1	16	<0.01	1.55	>10.00	4.47	4.88	0.04	0.01	0.02
06845	89	130	31	204	2	85	1	2	<0.01	0.36	1.84	3.39	0.35	0.15	0.02	0.01
06846	41	185	17	50	3	27	<1	<1	<0.01	0.15	0.14	1.67	0.07	0.09	0.02	<0.01
06847	93	93	110	662	2	470	1	7	<0.01	0.83	7.15	3.04	1.12	0.19	0.13	0.03
06848	92	54	68	834	2	206	<1	9	<0.01	0.60	7.54	3.36	0.54	0.21	0.06	0.13
06849	150	73	96	342	4	51	1	10	0.07	1.53	1.78	2.68	1.72	0.65	0.04	0.03
06850	284	77	52	537	5	249	1	6	0.01	1.02	3.76	2.48	1.78	0.20	0.03	0.03
06851	375	127	25	356	7	243	2	3	0.02	0.65	4.95	1.39	1.68	0.20	0.16	0.05
06852	119	80	22	492	6	105	<1	5	<0.01	0.70	3.16	2.19	0.50	0.17	0.06	0.03
06853	28	253	4	57	3	12	<1	<1	<0.01	0.07	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
06854	62	130	7	107	85	39	<1	1	<0.01	0.28	0.65	1.01	0.07	0.12	0.03	0.01
06855	101	155	11	30	25	69	1	<1	<0.01	0.21	0.71	1.18	0.10	0.11	0.02	0.01
06856	13	17	6	42	11	1134	1	1	<0.01	0.30	>10.00	0.42	0.70	0.03	0.02	0.01
Minimum Detection	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	1.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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Canada V5Y 3E1
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Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Au oz/st	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm
06857	Rock	10	--	<0.1	38	21	66	<5	6	25	5	<10	<2	<0.1	13	29	<5
06858	Rock	10	--	<0.1	26	23	54	<5	<5	15	10	<10	<2	0.2	9	22	<5
06859	Rock	10	--	<0.1	38	9	21	<5	6	10	5	<10	<2	<0.1	8	19	<5
06860	Rock	15	--	0.1	37	84	18	<5	<5	10	4	<10	<2	<0.1	6	9	<5
06861	Rock	75	--	<0.1	295	5	205	48	<5	315	59	<10	<2	2.1	14	15	<5
06862	Rock	<5	--	0.1	1772	5	192	5	5	10	2	<10	<2	0.2	22	14	<5
06863	Rock	115	--	12.8	1781	301	123	305	10	130	16	<10	<2	0.5	18	13	<5
06864	Rock	5	--	3.0	15533	5	48	<5	5	85	5	<10	<2	0.1	21	44	5
06865	Rock	15	--	0.3	1294	79	973	14	<5	30	9	<10	<2	0.3	48	13	<5
06866	Rock	40	--	0.4	82	34	44	7	<5	10	2	<10	<2	<0.1	4	3	<5
06867	Rock	925	--	17.8	317	771	19	49	5	235	8	<10	22	0.2	1	5	<5
06868	Rock	320	--	71.7	1761	9557	206	954	13	2400	68	<10	<2	2.6	7	17	<5
06869	Rock	900	--	0.7	2056	418	833	59	<5	560	11	<10	<2	0.3	21	11	<5
06870	Rock	15	--	0.4	1993	49	514	11	6	80	3	<10	<2	0.4	12	24	<5
06871	Rock	705	--	0.1	>20000	29	3828	<5	<5	180	8	<10	<2	4.2	449	189	<5
06872	Rock	215	--	0.1	432	15	24	<5	<5	95	4	<10	<2	<0.1	3	4	<5
06873	Rock	70	--	2.5	1806	1342	589	292	<5	980	40	<10	<2	2.3	9	17	<5
06874	Rock	520	--	46.0	8364	1036	2541	4099	231	1170	33	<10	<2	48.0	45	72	<5
06875	Rock	30	--	0.1	126	26	79	44	7	65	3	<10	<2	0.4	13	27	<5
06876	Rock	20	--	<0.1	25	13	10	8	<5	30	1	<10	3	0.1	3	5	<5
06877	Rock	100	--	<0.1	118	7	67	8	5	130	8	<10	<2	0.6	36	51	<5
06878	Rock	10	--	<0.1	114	73	119	41	18	300	5	16	<2	<0.1	32	133	<5
06879	Rock	2170	0.048	3.2	183	3872	1226	5	6	100	111	<10	<2	13.8	8	6	<5
06880	Rock	15	--	0.1	147	43	102	7	<5	50	3	<10	<2	0.4	26	31	<5
06881	Rock	10	--	0.2	154	382	906	48	5	35	6	<10	<2	2.7	14	33	<5
06882	Rock	5	--	<0.1	8	13	36	<5	5	25	4	<10	<2	<0.1	5	16	<5
06883	Rock	5	--	<0.1	11	11	49	<5	<5	30	3	<10	<2	<0.1	8	23	<5
06884	Rock	5	--	0.1	56	18	44	<5	<5	35	6	<10	<2	0.1	13	47	<5
06885	Rock	10	--	<0.1	49	11	58	<5	9	20	12	<10	<2	0.2	20	108	<5
06886	Rock	10	--	<0.1	34	9	21	<5	<5	30	4	<10	<2	<0.1	7	17	<5
06887	Rock	15	--	<0.1	33	16	40	<5	<5	15	4	<10	<2	<0.1	10	21	<5
06888	Rock	20	--	0.1	37	11	22	<5	5	15	5	<10	<2	<0.1	10	28	<5
06889	Rock	10	--	0.1	43	10	32	<5	6	20	9	<10	<2	<0.1	8	27	<5
06890	Rock	45	--	<0.1	27	12	36	<5	11	35	22	<10	<2	<0.1	14	83	<5
06891	Rock	5	--	0.1	16	11	27	<5	<5	50	3	<10	<2	<0.1	8	22	<5
06892	Rock	10	--	0.1	47	13	29	<5	5	40	6	<10	<2	<0.1	10	26	<5
06893	Rock	10	--	<0.1	10	9	24	<5	<5	30	4	<10	<2	<0.1	8	21	<5
06894	Rock	10	--	<0.1	31	19	99	<5	<5	35	4	<10	<2	0.1	9	27	<5
06895	Rock	5	--	<0.1	26	11	15	<5	<5	20	2	<10	<2	<0.1	7	22	<5
Minimum Detection		5	0.005	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	5	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	5
Maximum Detection		10000	1000.000	100.0	20000	20000	20000	10000	1000	10000	1000	1000	10000	10000.0	10000	10000	1000
Method		FA/AAS	FAGrav	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	Geo	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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Sample Name	Ba ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
06857	148	121	44	518	12	194	4	5	0.06	1.38	1.40	2.76	1.25	0.46	0.04	0.04
06858	125	120	29	354	14	39	1	4	0.05	1.06	0.76	2.36	0.76	0.51	0.04	0.03
06859	1563	61	9	751	26	244	1	1	<0.01	0.44	4.80	2.33	0.58	0.17	0.03	0.01
06860	2202	65	4	1284	46	197	<1	1	<0.01	0.54	3.26	1.36	0.34	0.18	0.03	0.02
06861	586	59	118	34	6	208	5	1	0.01	0.52	0.22	>5.00	0.13	0.12	0.02	0.01
06862	142	61	59	285	3	40	2	9	0.04	1.57	0.64	3.32	0.63	0.10	0.04	0.02
06863	192	107	53	57	<2	80	1	3	<0.01	0.44	0.13	>5.00	0.07	0.20	0.01	0.01
06864	798	65	154	1151	4	249	2	16	0.02	1.69	4.37	>5.00	1.39	0.10	0.02	0.06
06865	224	86	9	220	9	18	<1	1	<0.01	0.35	0.12	0.81	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.01
06866	61	99	2	36	3	13	<1	<1	<0.01	0.31	0.05	0.35	0.02	0.11	0.04	<0.01
06867	183	105	9	21	5	195	1	1	0.01	0.24	2.04	2.07	1.01	0.29	0.14	0.03
06868	91	29	42	7	<2	123	5	<1	<0.01	0.09	0.47	>5.00	0.06	0.18	0.10	0.01
06869	265	87	19	222	38	25	1	3	<0.01	0.79	0.71	2.93	0.15	0.17	0.05	0.01
06870	519	119	53	225	8	22	<1	4	0.05	1.25	0.33	3.15	0.76	0.11	0.05	0.02
06871	1215	134	74	5083	12	71	1	11	0.01	1.79	0.34	3.88	1.27	0.25	0.03	0.11
06872	122	84	3	37	15	24	<1	1	<0.01	0.28	0.15	0.74	0.03	0.17	0.04	0.01
06873	199	69	43	68	7	82	2	3	<0.01	0.85	0.45	>5.00	0.22	0.30	0.07	0.02
06874	47	40	47	342	10	181	5	6	<0.01	0.91	0.43	>5.00	0.08	0.39	0.23	0.03
06875	843	115	55	628	6	39	1	8	0.02	1.42	1.69	3.46	1.18	0.15	0.04	0.02
06876	1200	103	6	139	4	17	1	1	<0.01	0.34	0.34	0.40	0.07	0.10	0.05	<0.01
06877	1197	32	103	1716	4	97	1	19	0.01	1.27	8.54	>5.00	0.77	0.39	0.02	0.06
06878	1689	616	152	2091	2	92	2	27	0.06	2.85	4.97	>5.00	2.66	0.50	0.05	0.01
06879	55	163	144	131	13	15	<1	1	<0.01	0.33	0.46	0.70	0.11	0.14	0.04	0.01
06880	43	46	99	614	2	31	3	12	0.07	1.68	2.52	4.40	1.13	0.14	0.08	0.04
06881	116	77	64	330	3	21	1	5	<0.01	2.22	0.26	4.85	2.26	0.14	0.03	0.02
06882	135	73	9	369	32	81	1	1	<0.01	0.48	1.85	1.20	0.44	0.18	0.04	0.02
06883	191	75	10	748	14	92	1	2	<0.01	0.61	1.99	1.98	0.57	0.22	0.04	0.02
06884	252	122	28	716	15	95	1	4	0.02	1.03	2.22	2.59	1.08	0.47	0.03	0.03
06885	1365	236	51	2001	7	324	1	7	0.07	1.59	8.83	3.24	2.54	0.88	0.03	0.05
06886	145	56	8	636	13	104	<1	2	<0.01	0.64	2.77	1.87	0.77	0.26	0.03	0.02
06887	207	59	21	527	22	59	<1	3	0.01	0.87	1.79	2.51	0.69	0.34	0.03	0.03
06888	217	54	15	995	15	112	1	2	<0.01	0.70	5.10	2.42	0.92	0.28	0.04	0.04
06889	338	89	19	955	14	189	1	4	0.01	0.73	6.39	2.00	1.30	0.31	0.03	0.03
06890	342	256	34	1408	12	291	1	6	0.02	0.98	6.02	2.74	2.55	0.46	0.03	0.04
06891	155	60	20	450	17	53	1	2	0.02	0.76	1.88	2.21	0.48	0.35	0.03	0.02
06892	257	78	26	974	16	93	1	4	0.01	0.77	3.62	2.43	1.03	0.30	0.03	0.04
06893	369	64	10	588	29	87	<1	1	<0.01	0.59	2.61	1.94	0.66	0.24	0.03	0.02
06894	169	61	18	627	27	62	1	3	0.02	0.79	1.10	2.47	0.65	0.33	0.03	0.02
06895	143	56	15	523	44	45	1	1	<0.01	0.35	2.13	1.71	0.65	0.19	0.03	0.01
Minimum Detection	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	1.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Au oz/st	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm
06896	Rock	<5	--	<0.1	55	8	51	<5	10	10	3	<10	<2	<0.1	24	156	<5
06897	Rock	280	--	<0.1	35	9	85	<5	<5	200	10	<10	<2	0.8	39	88	<5
06898	Rock	5	--	<0.1	<1	9	146	<5	<5	45	11	<10	<2	0.8	54	129	<5
06899	Rock	<5	--	<0.1	27	11	27	<5	<5	40	8	<10	<2	0.1	5	11	<5
09722	Rock	665	--	0.4	21	9	246	1534	392	150	20	<10	<2	3.5	2	35	<5
10078	Rock	80	--	0.1	18	14	22	10	7	30	3	<10	<2	0.1	6	12	<5
10079	Rock	10	--	<0.1	34	8	66	<5	7	20	3	<10	<2	0.1	15	30	<5
10080	Rock	5	--	<0.1	262	44	83	40	19	15	2	<10	<2	<0.1	19	45	<5
10081	Rock	10	--	<0.1	72	10	53	7	8	25	4	<10	<2	0.2	10	28	<5
10082	Rock	10	--	<0.1	44	10	32	<5	<5	10	3	<10	<2	<0.1	9	21	<5
10083	Rock	<5	--	<0.1	9	7	37	<5	<5	15	3	<10	<2	<0.1	13	26	<5
10084	Rock	5	--	<0.1	19	4	67	7	<5	10	3	<10	<2	<0.1	12	26	<5
Minimum Detection		5	0.005	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	5	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	5
Maximum Detection		10000	1000.000	100.0	20000	20000	20000	10000	1000	10000	1000	1000	10000	10000.0	10000	10000	1000
Method		FA/AAS	FAGrav	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	Geo	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.
2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

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Sample Name	Ba ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
06896	247	311	61	717	12	77	2	6	0.06	1.81	3.05	3.27	2.49	0.55	0.03	0.12
06897	1790	36	15	7221	34	149	1	1	<0.01	0.50	2.10	>5.00	0.82	0.17	0.03	0.03
06898	1417	38	9	8486	20	140	1	<1	<0.01	0.35	2.05	>5.00	1.27	0.12	0.03	0.01
06899	197	108	5	504	50	38	<1	1	<0.01	0.51	1.00	2.22	0.57	0.32	0.03	0.01
09722	69	77	72	29	3	100	2	1	<0.01	0.33	0.15	3.36	0.08	0.13	0.01	0.03
10078	62	65	9	438	19	24	1	2	<0.01	0.43	0.50	1.87	0.37	0.32	0.03	0.01
10079	83	99	39	567	32	36	1	6	<0.01	1.26	1.45	3.67	1.43	0.28	0.04	0.03
10080	113	91	41	384	21	9	1	3	0.02	2.04	0.12	4.51	1.30	0.44	0.02	0.01
10081	156	59	28	625	7	64	1	3	<0.01	1.02	1.80	>5.00	1.55	0.32	0.03	0.04
10082	82	89	15	435	23	19	<1	2	0.01	0.84	0.67	2.71	0.61	0.40	0.03	0.01
10083	198	67	20	1042	26	29	1	3	0.01	0.96	0.32	3.47	0.54	0.31	0.03	0.01
10084	131	87	28	399	17	15	<1	3	0.07	1.43	0.42	3.35	0.85	0.67	0.03	0.01
Minimum Detection	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	1.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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